

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1913—VOL. V., NO. 295

PRICE TWO CENTS

## GREAT BRITISH HOUSING SURVEY NOW PROPOSED

Mr. Lloyd-George in Land Reform Speech at Middlesbrough Urges Nation-Wide Inventory of Congested Tenements

### POLICY IS OUTLINED

Government Leader Plans to Prevent Overcrowding, Unsanitary Buildings, Extravagant Land Prices and Unjust Rating

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd-George's Swindon deer forest statement is considered by many government members as unwise. The chancellor spoke at Middlesbrough Saturday, referring to the same question as affecting the towns. One proposal was an organization for national survey of the whole housing accommodation of the country, including an inventory of all the slums.

He declared there is no such thing as a rural and urban policy, but a land policy including equally country, town, village and city. The land monopoly in towns and country, he said, has restricted and weighed down the whole life of the people. It was not the fault of municipalities that housing conditions were unimproved.

"We propose to grant power to secure land easily and quickly at its real market value," he continued. High rates are arresting progress. The executor should undertake a greater share of certain services. Under the present system immediately a man neglects his property he escapes the rates but is charged immediately that improvements are made. The evils of the leasehold system regarding business premises and residential property are to be remedied. Overcrowding, especially, with other evils, including buildings of insanitary character, lack of light and air space, are to be rectified.

"Better facilities for the erection of new houses and transit will be provided and a removal of the difficulties in town improvements such as extravagant land prices, heavy rates, the injustice of rating, assessment restrictions and the purchase of land for development by municipalities. It is proposed to extend the wages boards so the laborer has a fair wage for a fair day's work. It was hoped to solve the casual labor problem by opening the land resources."

## LIBERALS' LOSSES IN ENGLAND STIR GREAT INTEREST

Reading's Majority of 99 Is Supplanted by Unionist Margin of 1131—Linthgow's Cut Down

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Reading election result is as follows: Wilson, 5244; Gooch, 4013; Butler, 1063. There is an electorate increase of 72 and a poll increase of 131, while the Liberal majority of 99 becomes a Unionist majority of 1131.

There were the usual scenes of enthusiastic crowds, with trams stopped, fireworks and addresses through megaphones.

The Linthgow result is: Pratt, 5615; Kidd, 5094. There was an electorate increase there of 350 and a poll increase of 1109, while a decrease in the Liberal majority of 1549 was shown.

The reduction of the Liberal majority was due largely to the fact that the Irish question was made religious. A member of Parliament says that numbers of Ulstermen are canvassing Linthgow, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact arguments used. They have, however, been most active.

The results of both elections have aroused tremendous interest throughout the country.

## BRITISH WIRELESS SYSTEM IN HANDS OF COMMITTEE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A committee has been appointed by the postmaster-general to consider methods and how far the state should provide for research work in the science of wireless telegraphy.

## ITALIAN SQUADRON SAILS TO LEVANT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The first division of the second Italian squadron, comprising the battleships Regina Elena, Roma and Napoli, will soon be proceeding on a cruise to the Levant for maneuvers, the Duke of the Abruzzi commanding. The squadron is expected at Rhodes on the sixteenth.

## HOUSE OF MASSACHUSETTS HAS NEW LIGHTING SYSTEM

When the representatives-elect convene at the State House Jan. 7 they will find a new lighting system installed in the House. A soft white light is now thrown on the 240 desks from a dozen urno-lights suspended by artistic brass chains from the ceiling and arranged in an oval about the chamber. Many who have visited the chamber recently say that the new semi-indirect light is superior to the former light which came chiefly from circles of incandescents far above the floor.

The new system which has been installed under the direction of Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick is partly in the way of an experiment and its continuance is subject to the approval of the House members. It is expected that as soon as they have had a fair opportunity to pass on the merits of the proposition, action will be taken on the matter in the regular course of the House business.

Although the new lights are more brilliant and afford more light, they do not consume nearly so much current as the old system.

## KRUPP TRIAL ENDS, VERDICT AGAINST BRANDT-ECCIUS

Former Gets Four Months' Imprisonment, Companion \$60 Fine—May Affect Army

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The Krupp trial is over. Brandt was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and Eccius was fined \$60. Brandt's sentence is considered expired, he having already been imprisoned.

The president in giving judgment said that the Krupps had once held a special position in Germany, but had lost it owing to their high prices. The result was the cold shoulder of the military authorities. The Vossische Zeitung states that the trial may result in a reorganization of the system of contracting for armaments.

## VETO OF AMUNDSEN LECTURE REMOVED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—A veto placed on the delivery of Amundsen's lecture in the Norwegian language at Flensburg has been withdrawn by the Prussian interior minister.

## NO MERGER AGAIN SAY PROGRESSIVES

Leaders of the Progressive party in Massachusetts, gathered in mass meeting at Tremont Temple Saturday night and went on record in opposition to a merger with the Republicans.

## AVIATOR DAUCOURT REACHES CONSTANTINOPLE IN LONG TRIP

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Aviator Daucourt arrived at the San Stefano aerodrome, Constantinople, yesterday. He expected to continue his flight on Wednesday. M. Daucourt and M. Roux, his passenger, are being entertained at the French embassy in Constantinople today. Crowds awaited the arrival at Constantinople, the Turks giving exhibition flights meanwhile, Talat Bey and Djemal Bey ascending as passengers to encourage the officers.

## HENDON-BRIGHTON AIR RACE IS WON BY PIERRE VERRIER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The French pilot, Pierre Verrier, won the Hendon-Brighton air

## CHINESE NEWS CENSORSHIP CALLED NATIONAL SCANDAL

If Foreign Offices Do Not Take Up Subject at Once Western Prestige in Far East Will Suffer Says Authority on Unprecedented Situation

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The only Chinese news is coming through unofficial channels and is much censored even so. According to this information Premier Hsiang Hsi-Ling, Minister of Justice Liang Chi-Chao, and Minister of Commerce Chang-Chien are resigning whilst great efforts have been made by the speakers of both houses to prevent dispersal of the remaining members, since that would destroy the last phase of constitutional government. An absolutely reliable authority on



NEW LAMPS IN HOUSE CHAMBER

## THREE JUDGES FOR NEWSBOYS CHOSEN

Election of judges of the newsboys court announced today, show Max Kabatznek of the English high school, Morris Abramovitz of the Abraham Lincoln and Abram Miller of the Wendell Phillips schools to be the successful candidates. Max Kabatznek received 350 and the other two 206 of the ballots cast last Tuesday. The election is a surprise in leaving out a Washington school boy and bringing in an Abraham Lincoln school candidate. In previous years the judges have all been selected from the English high, Washington and Wendell Phillips schools. The new judges take their office some time this month.

## BRITAIN TO BUILD BIG POWER PLANT

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The government proposes to erect an electric power station at Beekhampton Downs, near Devizes. The government explains that it perhaps will be necessary to erect aerials or wires here, also a water supply not exceeding 3000 daily gallons being required from the corporation for the power station and residences at a shilling per 1000 gallons.

## SUFFRAGISTS AT ST. PAUL'S AGAIN

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Twenty-five suffragettes repeated the interruptions at St. Paul's yesterday. There was no interference by the vergers, the suffragettes afterwards leaving quietly.

## RECEIVERS CLEAR OF INCOME TAX

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON—Receivers of bankrupt corporations are exempt from paying 1 per cent of their income under the corporation tax law, the supreme court decided today in reviewing appeals of receivers of the Third Avenue Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway Companies of New York.

## LORD MAYOR'S DAY PARADE IS TODAY

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Vansittart Bowater, the lord mayor, was admitted to the Guildhall, Saturday, Nov. 9, the lord mayor's day, being Sunday, the procession will be held today.

## DUDLEY F. MALONE NAMED COLLECTOR

WASHINGTON—The President today nominated to be collectors of customs: Dudley Field Malone, of New York, for the district of New York; Charles E. Hardy, of Arizona, for the district of Arizona.

## MR. CORCORAN AGAIN OUT FOR SCHOOL BOARD

After Three Years of Service Candidate Says He Has Better Grasp on Conditions and Expects to Be of More Help

### HAS KEEN INTEREST

Michael H. Corcoran announced today that he will be a candidate for reelection to the school committee in January. Mr. Corcoran is now completing his first term of three years on the school committee, having been first elected in 1911. In announcing his candidacy he said: "I have done the best I know how for the Boston schools during the last three years and after the experience it has brought me I feel able to give them better service in the future than I have in the past. I have more of an insight into the work, into the needs of the pupils and how to meet them. In fact, I have a better grasp on conditions and think I can be of more practical help."

Mr. Corcoran is a native of Portland, Me. He is now a member of the firm Clement, Soule & Co.

A large part of his evenings during the last three years has been spent in visiting the evening elementary, high and industrial schools and he has been pleased to see them improve in the number and character of their attendance and in the kind of work offered and accomplished.

Mr. Corcoran has been interested in industrial training and is largely responsible for the establishment of the Boston Industrial school for boys started in the spring of 1912. It is his opinion that high schools of the past have specialized too much on the classical and that they should offer to the boy and girl who wish to follow an industrial pursuit an education that shall have a direct bearing upon industry. Such a change has already begun in Boston's high schools and it is his wish to see it carried still further. Advanced education, he says, is needed as much by the industrial workers as by those in other lines if they are to develop the best that is in them, and he wishes to see the schools of Boston provide it for their boys and girls.

## REPORT JAPAN WISHES END OF BRITISH ALLIANCE DENIED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The report that the Japanese government has intimated to the English government a desire to abrogate the alliance is absolutely untrue.

Conversation with a most reliable authority shows that the report was disseminated deliberately to create an insecure feeling and manufacture trouble regarding the far east situation.

## HINDUS RESIST IMMIGRATION ACT AS TO STATES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Gandhi, who with 2500 followers left Natal passively resisting the immigration act prohibiting Indians moving from one state to another, has been arrested near Standerton, the march thus being stopped.

The marchers receive a pound and a half of bread and one ounce of sugar per man daily, and they have complete confidence in their leader. It is understood that the government proposes dealing only with the leaders. The marchers are mostly Hindu coal workers and laborers from sugar plantations, also Muhammadans.

## MR. BULKELEY IN BOND CONFERENCE

Morgan G. Bulkeley, former Governor of Connecticut, is in Boston today conferring with his attorneys, James F. Jackson and Nathan Matthews, regarding the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad issue of convertible bonds worth \$87,532,000, which he is protesting.

## MEXICAN SITUATION IS TAKEN TO POINT OUT THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PRESS

Secretary Bryan Indicates Necessity of Accurate Reports and Deplores Publication of Unreliable News

### HAMPER GOVERNMENT

Cabinet Officer Says Administration's Ends in Dealing With Other Nations Have Been Defeated by Premature Stories

WASHINGTON—Inaccurate and unreliable publication of news concerning foreign affairs has given the Wilson administration almost constant embarrassment and anxiety since March 4 last. First it was the Japanese situation with reference to the California anti-alien land law and during the past few months it has been the Mexican crisis. Because of the avidity of certain classes of newspapers for news of foreign affairs and their determination to get it, whether accurate in whole or in part, or not at all, President Wilson and his advisers have been hampered in their dealings with those other countries by this problem of publicity at home. They have had to play a game of double diplomacy, so to speak, as one expresses it. Instead of having

## Y. M. C. A. WORK TO BE CONSIDERED

With the view of standardizing the work of the association, the policy of principles of work among boys is to be considered at the forty-third annual convention of the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Y. M. C. A. in the Boston headquarters of the association in Huntington avenue, tomorrow. Representatives from the 80 branches in both states will attend. Several topics of general interest will also be discussed.

## PLAN FOR BRIDGES GO BEFORE BOARD

Officials and engineers of the Boston & Maine, the Boston & Albany and the New Haven railroads confer this afternoon with the public service commission relative to the proposed construction of two new railroad bridges in Springfield. It is planned to erect new bridges over North street extension on the Boston & Albany and over Water street extension on the Boston & Maine and the New Haven roads. The extended North street passes beneath the Springfield railroad terminal.

## BETTER LIGHTS ON SHOALS SOUGHT

Steamship captains complain that the buoys in Great Round channel, Nantucket shoals, are not kept up properly. They state that gas buoys have been extinguished for several days and others are burning dimly. Shipping interests have decided to take the matter up with the maritime committee of the Chamber of Commerce in an effort to have the light-house department act.

## MOTOR BOAT MEN CALLED TO COURT

Eighty-two motorboat owners will be summoned to appear in the United States district court at a later date and answer to complaints filed against them today by Asa P. French, United States district attorney, at the request of Edwin U. Curtis, collector of customs, charging them with violation of the motorboat law.

## UNIVERSITY HEADS AT CAPITOL

WASHINGTON—Robert J. Aley of Maine and Guy Potter Benton of Vermont are attending the eighteenth annual meeting of state university presidents here. There will be an address by President Woodrow Wilson during the session.

President Tells Newspaper Men Recent Untruthful Information Has Handicapped Him in Restoring Peace in Republic

### MESSAGE IN ABEYANCE

Chief Executive Says He Has No Immediate Intention of Making Recommendation to Congress—Hopes It Won't Be Needed

WASHINGTON—If the administration's recent note to General Huerta, asking him to step down and out, fails in its purpose the American press will be regarded as partially responsible for it, in the opinion of President Wilson, expressed to the Monitor correspondent today. Publication of the ultimatum story last week, it is thought, made it impossible for Mexico's provisional President to withdraw without humiliation; and unless he could do so gracefully, he would not do it at all, regardless of consequences to himself and his nation.

It is therefore obvious, in the President's opinion, that concerning such matters of state the strictest privacy must be maintained. The President cautioned the newspaper correspondents at their conference this morning to avoid speculation about Mexican affairs.

Picturing ominous possibilities in the absence of facts, is likely to breed the very dire developments apprehended, he said. To make the outlook appear more serious than it is may make it serious in reality, he cautioned, because sensational press reports from Washington telegraphed to Mexico inflame popular sentiment there, thus making more difficult the diplomatic negotiations.

President Wilson made it known that the foreign governments are being kept informed as to developments in the Mexican situation. He says he has no intention of addressing Congress now because there is nothing definite to tell Congress. No recommendations have been made by Mr. Lind that diplomatic negotiations be stopped, as reported in the morning papers.

The President has not set a time limit on General Huerta's compliance with this government's request that he resign. Nor has he considered definitely recognizing the Constitutionalists. Everything is pending awaiting developments from the note to General Huerta, to which the administration has as yet received no direct or indirect reply.

## AVERY STREET WIDENING ACTION NOW LOOKED FOR

City Council Is Expected to Respond to Protests of Realty Owners Over Long Delay

Protests from property owners of Avery street are expected to prompt the city council to take some action on the bill for widening that thoroughfare. In their protests citizens say that unless the work is started before Jan. 31 they will apply for an injunction against its being done at all. Their reason for taking this stand is that they are losing a big percentage of their rent lists on account of being able to sign temporary leases only while this improvement is pending.

Mayor Fitzgerald has urged the passage of his order for \$1,500,000 which has received the sanction of the Legislature. At its last meeting the council promised to consider it, but it is hoped by those interested that the protests that are expected to reach the council in time for today's meeting will cause it to do something final.

## AUCKLAND, N. Z., IS THE CENTER OF GENERAL STRIKE

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—Police searched and occupied Queens wharf, Auckland, Saturday, a general strike of carters, carpenters, cooks, bricklayers and waiters, subsequently called, being followed by all unions of Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin.

## DEPOSIT TAX IN VERMONT UPHELD

WASHINGTON—A Vermont law taxing national bank depositors in Vermont who are Vermont residents seven twentieths of 1 per cent annually upon their average deposits was declared constitutional by the supreme court today. The Clement National Bank of Vermont tested the law, contending it violated federal statutes in discriminating against depositors of national banks and exempting national banks from state taxation.

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# Irish Labor Incident Described by One of Participants

## DUBLIN STRIKE CHILDREN PLAN TOLD IN DETAIL

Mrs. Montefiore Says Objects of Promoters Were Misrepresented and Describes Treatment Accorded Mrs. Rand

### PARENTS CONSULTED

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—As stated in the Monitor cable despatches, the efforts made by Mrs. Montefiore and Mrs. Lucille Rand to temporarily board out a number of children of the Dublin strikers with families in England was largely frustrated by the intervention of the priests.

At the last moment the children were persuaded to leave the boat at Kings-town pier, and both Mrs. Montefiore and Mrs. Rand were subsequently arrested on the charge of abduction. Every preparation had been made for the reception of the children at the Central Labor College at Earl's court, where the large hall had been turned into a bedroom.

It would seem that strenuous efforts had been made by the Ancient Order of Hibernians to get children into the parties going to England who had no right to be there, for the purpose of bringing discredit on the plan.

As the promoters of the scheme did not expect such tactics, they were not as careful as Mr. Larkin wished them to be about the clothes and papers of the children, and it is thought possible that some children may have been taken in this way to Liverpool, but, of course, if this is found to be the case, they will be brought back as soon as possible.

The whole incident has created such a stir in the Irish capital, and the objects of the promoters of the scheme have been so persistently misrepresented, that a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Mrs. Montefiore and Mrs. Rand at their hotel on the day following their arrest and release on bail, in order to ascertain their views on the subject. Mrs. Rand was too upset by her experiences to see the Monitor representative, but Mrs. Montefiore was glad to give all the information she could for the benefit of the paper.

Mrs. Montefiore first of all explained how the plan was made for some of the workers' children to be taken into homes elsewhere until the difficulties in Dublin had been overcome and their parents

could again provide for them. Two weeks ago Mrs. Montefiore wrote a letter to the Daily Herald proposing this plan, and received so many letters of approval and encouragement that finally the Daily Herald league authorized her to make the experiment. Three hundred homes were offered to her, the Countess of Warwick accepted the post of treasurer, her own private secretary, the wife of Mr. Wells, the novelist, carrying out the work.

Mrs. Montefiore was present at a meeting in London at which Mr. Larkin spoke, and the editor of the Daily Herald invited her to say a few words about her plan to help the children of the Dublin workers. Her speech was received with great enthusiasm and numbers of people expressed themselves in favor of the scheme. Promises of money and clothes were made. Miss Grace Neal, a trades union organizer, agreed to help her, and Mrs. Rand also offered to come here with her. Mrs. Montefiore read aloud to the Monitor representative several letters from working people in Glasgow, Manchester, and London showing their enthusiasm for the plan. A member of the Edinburgh trades council wrote to say that he was authorized to send her £16 worth of clothing from the Wholesale Cooperative Society, which was then on its way to Dublin.

Mrs. Montefiore was expecting to see Mr. Seddon and H. Gosling, who were due to reach Dublin shortly in the food ship, and would then ask them what their attitude in the matter was. Going on to speak of Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Montefiore explained that she made her acquaintance some time ago, and Mrs. Rand was much interested in hearing about her work amongst the laboring classes. Her father was Mr. Gage, former Governor of California, and she was married to Mr. Rand, an American citizen, at Lisbon.

She and her husband were touring in England, her small child being left with a trustworthy nurse, when she made up her mind to come to Dublin to help Mrs. Montefiore, never dreaming that she would meet with such a reception.

"Indeed," Mrs. Montefiore said, "I would never have permitted her to join me, if I had had any idea of the experience in store for us. She declared that she felt distressed on account of Mrs. Rand's friends in America. She had never been in a police court and she was much shocked at her treatment by the priests. When she was taking a party of 19 children to embark at Kingstown, two priests forced their way into the carriage in which she and the children were seated, and on the boat the priests told the children to say they did not want to go to England.

"She told the children to say they did wish to go, whereupon he took her by the shoulders and shook her until her teeth chattered." She was arrested without a warrant and charged with the abduction of a boy, who had got into the party without her knowledge. The party numbered 50 to begin with, but some of them were not allowed to leave Dublin. All who went had papers signed by their parents saying they were willing they should go.

Mrs. Montefiore was arrested the next day on the sworn information of Countess Plunkett, and without a warrant, and charged, intimidation being given her by more than one person that she was alleged to be abducting girls for immoral purposes. She was of course horrified at such an accusation. Countess Plunkett went to Liberty hall and said she was sent by Archbishop Walsh to prevent the children being sent to England. A number of women, mothers of the children, who were in the room, began all at once to speak to the countess, who answered them. Mrs. Montefiore, however, did not understand why the women seemed to be so annoyed. Afterward she learned that Countess Plunkett is the owner of some of the tenements in the slums. Mr. Larkin, who arrived upon the scene, requested the countess to allow the ladies the full use of the room for which it had been lent.

Mrs. Montefiore, who is a grandmother, describes herself as very much disgusted with the reception she received in Dublin. The Monitor representative subsequently visited Liberty hall where he found Miss Larkin busy arranging for 12 children to go to homes in Belfast whilst five have gone to friends in County Kildare and several have been taken into more well-to-do homes in Dublin than their parents can give them. In all 18 children, Miss Larkin informed our representative, had been taken to England through the Daily Herald scheme with the full permission of the parents. Each mother, and when possible the father as well, had signed a paper saying that they are willing that their children should be taken to England.



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

Central Labor College at Earl's Court preparing to receive delegation of children of the Dublin strike

## AUSTRALIA SITE FOR NEW CAPITAL RECEIVES PRAISE

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Australia.—W. E. Griffin, the Chicago architect, winner of the first prize for a design for the federal capital, on his arrival in Melbourne gave an enthusiastic account of the site for the future seat of government.

Mr. Griffin said that Canberra recalled to him the paintings of George Innes, the great American landscape painter. He also declared that Australians give their country a somber appearance both in literature and art, and do not paint creditably. The gum trees, he said, instead of one big monotony, greatly appealed to him.

On being questioned as to whether he still adhered to his own plan as the most suitable after having seen the site and surroundings, Mr. Griffin said that he could not enter into any discussion on the matter, as he was in Melbourne to talk it over with members of the board.

## GENERAL SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF APPOINTED TO INDIAN COMMAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—It is officially announced that Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G. C. B., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., C. I. E., Indian army military secretary, India office, has been appointed commander-in-chief in India in succession to Gen. Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Indian army, aide-de-camp general.

Sir Beauchamp Duff, who has had a long experience in India, joined the royal regiment of artillery in 1874. His first staff appointment was in Bengal when Field Marshal Earl Roberts was commanding in India. Lord Roberts selected Sir Beauchamp Duff to be his military secretary, and whilst serving in this capacity he became associated with the present chief, Sir O'Moore Creagh.

Just before the South African campaign Sir Beauchamp Duff was brought home to the war office to fill the post of assistant military secretary for Indian affairs. He accompanied Field Marshal

Sir George White to Natal in a similar secretarial role and after being made assistant adjutant general he returned to India. For some time he commanded the Allahabad district, and it was whilst so engaged that he became adjutant general on the staff of Field Marshal Viscount Kitchener.

Ultimately he became Lord Kitchener's chief of staff, and when Lord Kitchener left India he recommended the appointment of Sir Beauchamp as his successor. Owing, however, to a modification in policy Sir Beauchamp was placed instead at the India office as the military adviser of the secretary of state.

Sir Beauchamp's appointment has caused general satisfaction throughout India, although in many quarters it has occasioned some surprise, as it was very generally anticipated that Sir O'Moore Creagh's successor would be Sir James Willecock. The Bombay Gazette, commenting on the appointment, says that there can be no doubt that it will eventually prove thoroughly acceptable, and the Times of India, whilst expressing some surprise at the appointment, fully recognizes Sir Beauchamp Duff's great services to India.

The Allahabad Pioneer declares that the selection is particularly welcome to the Indian army and that Sir Beauchamp Duff will take up his appointment with a high reputation for administrative ability and with an intimate knowledge of affairs at army headquarters.

## NEW SOUTH WALES HOUSING PLAN IS CALLED SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Some 12 months ago the New South Wales government carried out a scheme of state housing in the form of workmen's dwellings in a suburb of Sydney. The board reports well on the first year's experience of the scheme.

The land allowed to each dwelling is liberal, varying from 38 feet to 45 feet frontage, with an average depth of 133 feet. There are no front fences; there is merely an ornamental curb, and there is a wire dividing fence between each front garden. The rents charged by the government are from 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than those charged by private landlords for similar accommodation in suburbs about the same distance from the center of the city.

The cottages are lighted throughout by electricity, with gas laid on for cooking purposes. The cottages are constructed of bricks from the state kilns of the New South Wales government. Over 600 applications were received for the houses within the time fixed, and since then a further considerable number have been sent in. The garden city plan has been adopted in this interesting state experiment.

## WAGES OF BOYS IN DURHAM COAL MINES ADVANCED

(Special to the Monitor)  
DURHAM, England.—The application by employers and workmen that alteration should be made in wages and rules laid down by Sir Robert Romer, chairman of the Durham joint district board under the coal mines (minimum wage) act, has resulted in a further award by which the wages of boys (other than underground engine men) are raised according to age.

The age of exclusion from the right to the minimum is raised by three years in the case of hewers and by two years in the case of other workmen. It is recommended that notice of the cause of failure to perform the work necessary to earn the minimum wage be given by workmen before the end of his shift, if practicable; if not, as soon as possible thereafter.

It is also laid down that the workman shall forfeit his right to the minimum rate if he unreasonably delays going to his workplace or work at the proper time, or leaves before the proper time, or if he fails by reason of neglect to provide or use the customary tools.

## BRITISH-GERMAN FOUNDATION REPORTS INCREASED EXPENSE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—At the time when the second conference of the King Edward VII. British-German Foundation is being held in Berlin under imperial patronage, the second annual report of the foundation has been issued to the public. The report is one of development both in the management of the organization and in the number of applicants.

The increase in the expenditure, which is the natural outcome of this development, makes it probable, states the report, that in a year or two the entire income available for relief in individual cases will be utilized, and it will therefore be necessary to curtail and eventually discontinue the large subscriptions made to other organizations having the same object in view.

The first joint conference of the foundation was held in September, 1912, at Sir Ernest Cassel's house in London, in accordance with the terms of the trust deed, which provides for an annual joint sitting of the two sections of the foundation, alternately in England and in Germany.

At this conference it was determined to employ a certain proportion of the surplus funds of the German section in enabling British subjects to attend universities, schools and business establishments in Germany and to reside in Germany, and that the same should be done with the surplus funds of the British section on behalf of Germans.

This scheme was adopted for the express purpose of furthering a good understanding between the peoples of the two countries. There have already been awarded, during the year following the conference, seven studentships to British subjects, who have proceeded to German universities, whilst there are at present

## FRANCE IS SOON TO FURNISH THE TIME OF WORLD

International Conference Takes Further Steps to Improve Service Inaugurated Through Wireless Stations Everywhere

### MARINERS TO BE AIDED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The second international time conference was lately inaugurated at the Paris observatory by M. Louis Barthou, the president of the council, who welcomed the various delegates, nearly all the governments of the world being represented. The object of the conference is to establish a uniform time between the various wireless stations throughout the world, and to give effect to the decisions arrived at at the first international time conference held in Paris last year.

M. Gaston Darboux, the perpetual secretary of the Academie des Sciences, was elected president of the conference. He is also head of the French delegation. The vice-presidents are M. Lecointe, director of the Brussels observatory; M. Righi, the Italian senator, and M. Foerster, the president of the German delegation.

It will be remembered that it was owing to the initiative of the bureau des longitudes, at the Paris observatory, that the idea was first presented of utilizing the various wireless telegraph stations throughout the world to regulate in a practical manner the use of a uniform time. The first international conference not only adopted this idea, but came to a practical agreement as to the method by which the official time was to be signaled throughout the world by means of wireless stations, and Greenwich time was made universal. It was also decided that an international time bureau should be established in Paris, the main reason being that the Eiffel tower wireless station was available for the purpose. This bureau was placed under the direction of M. Baillaud of the Paris observatory and a member of the Institut de France.

One reason why Paris should fix the official time of the world is that the Eiffel tower is the only station of its class in central Europe that is now complete and in full working order. The last conference decided that it should transmit to the other wireless stations of the world the exact time at midnight and at 10 a. m. each day, and that the German station Norddeich should transmit the time at 10 p. m. and mid-day.

Since, however, the installation of the latter station is not yet fully completed the Eiffel tower station has been temporarily sending out signals at 10:45 a. m. and 11:45 p. m. with an additional signal at 10 a. m. These modifications will be discontinued as soon as the Norddeich station is in full working order, and Paris will then revert to its original plan and signal the official time at midnight and 10 a. m.

It is now fully realized how important the wireless stations are going to be for determining longitude. At present ships take their reckonings simply by the aid of chronometers. These are often variable and always liable to mistakes, and the mistake of only half a second of time means a difference of 250 meters in distance on the sea. The wireless messages not only permit of a daily adjustment of the ships' chronometers, but the reckonings of a ship can be calculated from the signal itself.

At the Paris observatory there have been installed instruments designed by Messrs. Belin and Brille which automatically give the signal to the Eiffel tower, and these are attuned to such a point of perfection that the signal is received within a shade of one hundredth of a second. The practical result is that, in consequence of the service of these instruments, the signal goes out to the wireless stations from the Eiffel tower with an exactitude that does not vary more than a tenth part of a second. The methods employed at the wireless stations throughout the world for signaling the time are based entirely on the French system. These same methods are due to the initiative of the Paris bureau des longitudes, and above all to the discoveries of that remarkable French mathematical genius, M. Henri Poincaré, who conserved an important part of his labor to the solution of this question. The mechanism for obtaining the time of the world is somewhat curious. All

the astronomical centers in Europe are to send to Paris their observations relative to the official time received by wireless, after comparing it with that recorded by their own chronometers or obtained by their astronomical calculations. Complex curves on which are entered special notes, and the different coefficients according to the quality of the machines used and the sagacity of the observers, and so on, will then be prepared, and these will be tabulated in Paris at the international bureau. French time corrected by these multiple observations will then furnish the time of the world. The system is already well on the way toward completion, and exemption from rates is assured for telegrams from the various observatories to Paris.

The outcome in natural science of the unification of time will not long be delayed. As soon as there is definite assurance of the value of a continuous variation to the extent of a quarter or half a second at a given place in France or Europe this will indicate the existence of a variation of longitude, and it is expected that the investigation of these variations may lead to a fresh location of the longitude of the pole.

As the observatory at Potsdam is already studying the variation of the latitude of the pole, it is expected in the near future that its exact position will be ascertained and the real displacement of the pole will be followed up. The researches begun by Commander Ferrie as to the determination of the rapidity of Hertzian waves, the experiments made between Paris and Toulon having shown that these are displaced at a rate of 200,000 kilometers per second, are now able to be continued over much greater distances.

The sittings of the conference will continue daily and as soon as their decisions are arrived at the practical effect of them will be incorporated into an international convention which will regulate the transmission of the official time of the whole world.

## GRATITUDE TO FRANCE IS TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)  
LARNICA, Cyprus.—Festivities were organized in Larnica and Nicosia in honor of the Cyprian volunteers on their return from taking part in the two Macedonian campaigns. At one of the festivities which was attended by the French consul, M. Theodorou, the Greek deputy in a speech referred to France as the protector of human liberties.

At the close of the ceremony, a message was sent by the archbishop of Cyprus and the Greek deputies to M. Poincaré stating that on the occasion of the return of the Cyprian volunteers, the islanders wished to record their gratitude to France for ever being the defender of the Greek cause.



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## AT THE THEATERS

**BOSTON**  
CASTLE—"The Whirl." 2:10, 8:10.  
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.  
HOLLIS—"Miss Julia Sanderson," 8.  
KELLY—"Vandeville," 2, 8.  
MAJESTIC—"Bought and Paid For," 8:10.  
PARK—"Miss Eile Ferguson," 8:10.  
RELYMOTH—"Let's Go," 8:10.  
SHUBERT—"Honeycomb Express," 8.  
TREMONT—"Miss Billie Burke," 8:10.

**BOSTON CONCERTS**  
Monday, St. James hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Miss Basile Talbot Salmon.  
Tuesday, Jordan hall, 8 p. m., song recital, Miss Fanny Lott.  
Wednesday, Jordan hall, 8:15 p. m., folk-song recital, Louise Llewellyn.  
Thursday, Jordan hall, 8:30 p. m., piano recital, George Copeland.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., 5th rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra, Heinrich Warneke, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., 5th concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Heinrich Warneke, soloist.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., pension fund concert, Boston Symphony orchestra, Karl Muck, conductor.

**NEW YORK**  
ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
RELASC—"David Warfield."  
ROOTH—"The Great Adventure."  
BRONX—"William Collier."  
COLIAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
CORT—"The Man Inside."  
CRITERION—"The Man Inside."  
EMPIRE—"Madcap Duchess."  
HARRIS—"The Great Adventure."  
HUPPODROME—"America."  
HUPSON—"Gen. John Ross."  
KNICKBOCKET—"Day, Day."  
LIBERTY—"Sweetheart."  
LITTLE—"Prunella."  
LYCEUM—"Madcap Duchess."  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Cafe."  
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."  
ROYAL—"Her Own Master."  
SHUBERT—"Forbes Robertson."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Bay."  
WALLACKS—"Cryl Maude."  
WEST END—"The Blue Bird."

**CHICAGO**  
BLACKSTONE—"Benson Players."  
CORT—"Hymns and Melodies."  
GARRICK—"William Collier."  
LANSALL—"A Trip to Washington."  
OYMIR—"Charles Drott."  
POWERS—"A Good Little Devil."  
STUDEBAKER—"The Wolfe Hoppers."



# Great Spanish Awakening Seen by Prime Minister

## SPAIN POLITICS SAID TO BE IN CHAOTIC STATE

Probability That Country Is to Take Some Place as European Power Upsets Old Conditions and Stirs Leaders of All Parties

### POLICIES DISCUSSED

(By the Monitor Special Correspondent)  
MADRID, Spain—There is another slight disturbance in the tangled politics of Spain, and there are to be more of them as the great awakening of this lethargic country, which has undoubtedly begun, progresses much beyond its present preliminary state.

Senor Lerroux, who is of Barcelona and is the chairman of the municipal council there, announces his retirement from the leadership of the Republican party. This party is no very happy family.

Directly upon the announcement of the resolve of Senor Lerroux, Senor Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Republican Reform party, declared with the utmost emphasis the attachment of his followers to the monarchy and its desire to assist it in the government of the country, being now firmly convinced that this was the true and only means of realizing those ideals of government which for nearly half a century past the Republican party had been vainly attempting to create by means of out-and-out republicanism. Monarchical republicanism is the principle of this reform section of the party.

For the moment they consider that it will be a good thing if Count de Romanones maintains his office as prime minister, difficult as he constantly finds it, and that the Liberal party should remain in power. At any cost Senor Mauru, the Conservative leader, should be kept out, his policy and influence being inimical to the best interests of Spain. That is the view of Senor Alvarez.

Much stirring of the political pot during the next few weeks and months is inevitable. There may or may not be some violent disturbances; in Spain anything is possible, but in a country where tomorrow is always regarded as better than today for everything in the way of action, any great display of energy is unlikely. Much lounging has yet to be done before Spanish politics can get themselves well ordered, sufficiently well organized, and before leaders and followers can properly realize what it is that they want and how they propose to get it.

### Politics Chaotic

These Spanish politics are really in a chaotic state. They are the poorest sort of politics one can think of. There are other countries of which it is said that in them the party system is overdone; but a study of the state of affairs in Spain brings the voters of such countries to believe that Providence was kind enough to place them in a Utopia where everything is honest, conscientious and thorough.

There is nothing that is thorough about the politics of Spain except the vicious jealousy and scheming of the party mongers. Some of the leaders are good thinkers, but often they are too superficial and prejudiced in their point of view and there are few strong men among them—very few. With far too many it is a case of politics for the sake of politics, and the game is played without rules.

When I now consider the state of Spain as I see it I do not wonder so much that this country of such abundant possibilities, this country which is crying out for development and has such fair possibilities as have not been dreamed of, lags behind Europe, as it does, but that it has gone along so well as it has and shows so many signs of a new life. A little while since, in the course of a deeply interesting and pregnant conversation that I had with Count de Romanones, the prime minister, he expatiated on the many and certain signs of this great awakening of his country, and in some enthusiasm he declared to me that the new vigor of the Spanish people was so marked that "the mere politicians were beginning to find themselves put down." Less politics and more agriculture, was the watchword of a large section of the new Spain. Leaders of other parties have said the same thing to me. They are all conscious of the baneful effect of their politics, their game in which the people have no part, and of the superficiality of their works.

### Choice to Be Made

If the game as it is played might be tolerated when Spain lived its life of seclusion unconcerned with the rest of the world the case becomes different when there is consideration given to the question of the country taking some sort of place as a power in Europe and of alliances or understandings being entered into, as now. With the new development there has come the desire to be associated with the powers. In Europe in these days sides have to be taken and if Spain is coming out from her southwestern hiding place she has to take sides, and that means there must be a choice made between the triple alliance and the triple entente. This is inevitable.

The question has only come forward as a matter of supreme importance, by far the most important that has en-

gaged the attention of the country since its difficulties with the United States, during the last 12 months, but already it has permeated the whole political system and it is a factor, direct or indirect, in nearly every new development.

Spain has not had enough modern experience to deal in European alliances, she is not accustomed to the idea, and her people, peninsular always in their ideas, prejudices and actions, are largely distrustful of any new movement of this kind, believing it would be better to postpone it until tomorrow and for the present go on in the nice quiet way that in the past has been found to be so congenial to the Madrilenos in general and to the country people also.

It is this problem of the European situation, in so far as Spain is or is not to be concerned with it, that is partly the cause, or is made the pretext, of the resignation of the Republican leader. Events have taken place recently that have thrust it forward with greater prominence than before. King Alfonso has been to Paris; President Poincare has only just gone back from Madrid. Hardly was the President of the French republic returned to the Elysee than Senor Lerroux of the Republicans resigns, proposing that alliances of the kind that are in the air are no good things for Spain.

The understanding with France, said he, was the sequel to King Edward's meeting with King Alfonso at Cartagena six years since. The result was, he argues, that the King subordinates national interests to the new international policy. England, says Lerroux, insists that Spain should increase her fleet at an expense that would be ruinous to the country, and at the same time she wants leave for French troops to march through Spain on their way north from Algeria.

### Spain's Relations

I have had the advantage of discussing this seriously important matter of the future of Spain in her relation to the powers of Europe with the prime minister himself, the Count Romanones, who, feeling that it was essential that there should be a better understanding outside Spain of the state of feeling inside it, expressed himself with greater freedom than is the custom of statesmen in such circumstances.

First of all we made an examination of his country in the matters of agriculture, commerce, and in the development of its military, educational, and other institutions, the whole point of which was to convince that a new life had begun and that it was bearing great fruit in work and production.

"Agriculture, mining and general business interests are being wonderfully developed," said the count. "New factories are arising throughout the country and they are being installed with the latest electrical power and machinery with no more dependence on falling water. Spain has come to have new resources and a new power, and she feels a new confidence. The budget, the nation's turnover showing the business done, is increasing enormously."

"The army is being greatly strengthened. The results of the new system of compulsory service that has been brought into operation are excellent, and the new military movement is quite popular among the people and tends to a fine improvement in the national spirit. The Spanish soldier is made of as good material now as ever he was, and if the Spanish army is but small in comparison with that of some of the other European states its increase in numbers and value will now be speedy and great. The immediate object is to increase the strength of the standing army in time of peace from 100,000 men to 200,000."

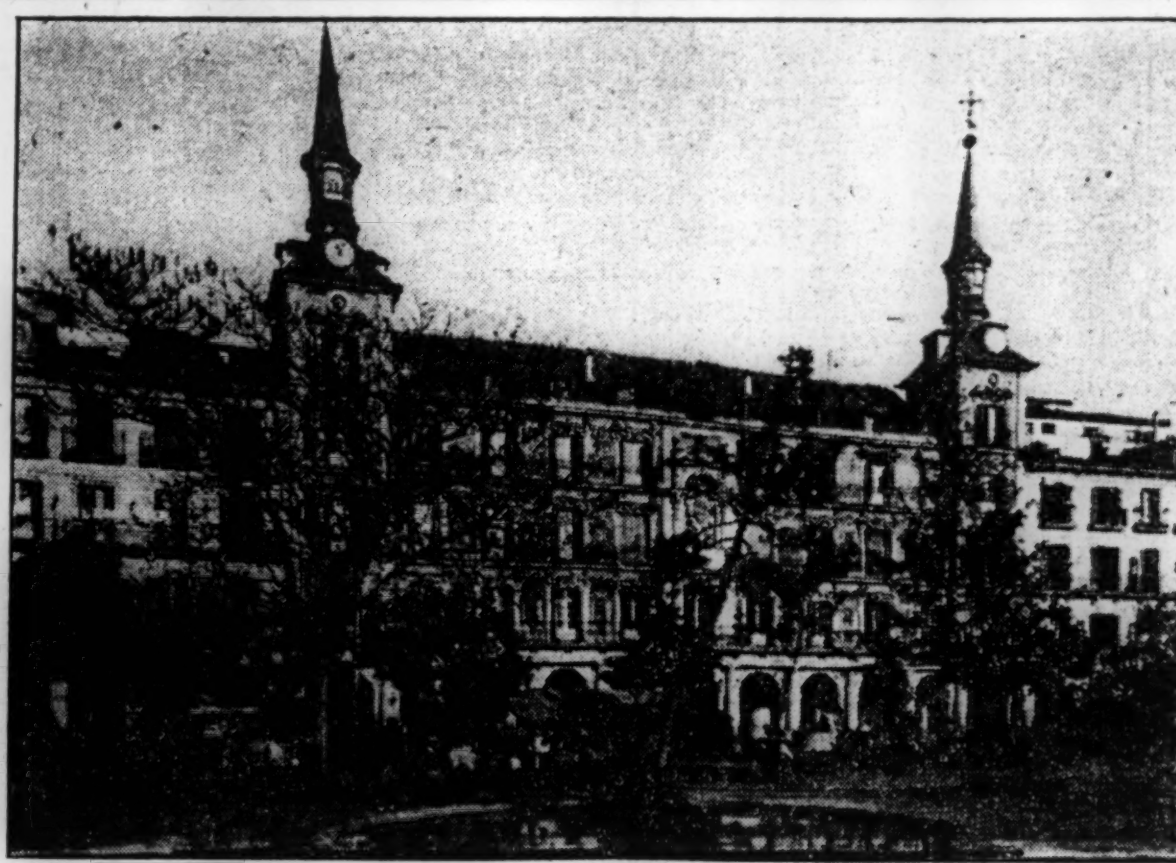
All this is not to be done for nothing, and at this stage of our discussion the prime minister fairly makes the point that his country has now something to give, as she has not for a long time past, and that being so, she inquires as to where she may give it to the best advantage. As we discussed this most delicate question there were rumors in the air and there were documents passing between chancelleries. In such circumstances did the Count de Romanones give me what is colloquially termed "a straight tip."

### Entente Opposed

We were at his house in the Paseo de la Castellana, and just outside there might be bought a morning journal of the city in which there was a signed article by a political writer of some consequence, in which he made a vigorous tirade against the idea of political association with France and England. "England! France! What have they done for Spain?" he cried, and the trend of his argument was that they had done nothing whatever for his struggling country except occasionally, when they had done much better for themselves.

The prime minister took quite another view in his conversation with me. He made it clear that he was pro-France and pro-England—and with Europe arranged as it is the two must go together, for or against—and that the weight of his influence and that of those associated with him in the government would be thrown in that direction.

First he showed the necessity of doing something. Recent events in the east of Europe had made the balance of the powers somewhat less stable than it had been, and spare weights were now being put into the scales. So Spain came to be of more importance than before. It happened that the new European situation, with the making of



Plaza de Constalicion in Madrid, which is now the center of Spanish political reorganization

which Spain happily had had nothing to do, synchronized by a curious coincidence with the development of Spain to that stage when she felt that her time of isolation and loneliness arising from a sort of despondency must at last be terminated.

She had now that which made her friendship a thing of some account; she did not need to go to any other country and beg empty-handed for a little consideration. And the time had gone by for indifference to the international questions, when Spain could be the friend of everybody and the enemy of nobody. That was no longer possible.

I hinted to the prime minister that such observations from him virtually amounted to an official declaration of a new policy of entrance into the European concert, and he did not deny it. He said, "The time may come when we must have commitment. There is one fact standing out clearly in our minds at the present time, now that the new life of Spain has begun, and we are on the threshold perhaps of a change in our situation internationally, which may be of supreme consequence. At such a time of change, almost of crisis, we must not forget, and do not forget, that it is to the uttermost degree incumbent upon us that in any event our affairs must be so arranged that we must always be on the terms of the best friendship with our two chief neighbors by land and sea. Our chief neighbor by land is France and our chief neighbor by sea is England. Nothing must be allowed to interfere with our perfect relations with those two countries." The innuendo, of course, was that association of any kind with the triple alliance would so interfere.

### Progress Clogged

But these strange politics of Spain are a clog upon the wheels of progress in this and all other directions. Taking it for granted that the prime minister's view as to what is in the best interests of his country—a view which is certainly shared by the King and the Liberal and monarchist parties is correct, there is among other sections and their leaders, and very largely among the people a considerable prejudice against England and the English.

A very little investigation goes to convince completely that it is the result of sheer ignorance on the one hand and the apathy of the people, their desire to be left alone and not to concern themselves much with people from other countries, on the other hand. Their peninsularity is enormously difficult to overcome. The stranger in Madrid needs to be a very accommodating sort of person to make himself feel at home. Two years ago this state of things was very pronounced, but it is less so today. In the better classes of society the Englishman and American are, of course, as much appreciated and liked as in any other capital and socially they have the most excellent time.

The blending of the English-speaking peoples and the Spaniards at the golf club, for instance, which is a kind of social rendezvous for the higher professional and diplomatic circles, the King being the overlord of this institution, is perfect. But somehow the English in other ways do not seem to be encouraged as they should be.

It is a most remarkable thing that in the world of Madrid, good bookshops as it has, there is no guide to the city to be purchased at any price and there never has been one. The King's tendencies are, of course, strongly pro-British. Apart from his marriage with a British princess, Alfonso's sympathies and dispositions are wholly toward Britain and British institutions and it is not certain that with the people at large he is thought of any better for the circumstance.

The Queen is most tactful and gracious; she has fulfilled the duties of queenship to complete perfection; she has sacrificed and endured; but it would be idle to pretend that she fills the same place in the Spanish heart as does the elderly Spanish infanta who lives in the palace and whom the Madrilenos almost worship, not, let it be said in fairness, without good cause. It is simply ignorance and prejudice that brings about this state of things, nothing else.

## NO ARRESTS MADE IN BRISTOL SUFFRAGE QUARTERS WRECKING

University Students Destroy Practically Everything in Building Occupied by Society in British City—Miners' Federation to Support Votes for Women

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The headquarters of the Suffrage Society in Bristol was stormed by the university students of that city and completely wrecked, a bonfire being made outside of the furniture, papers, and fittings of the building.

The most curious feature of the event is the fact that no arrests were made, although at 5 o'clock in the morning over 100 students sallied out of the university in a body and openly invaded the private quarters of the Suffragist Society. They appeared outside the building and hurled against it a hail of missiles. In a few minutes every window was broken, and two ladies who were on the premises were obliged to seek safety by jumping from a second story window to the ground.

The students broke in the doors and swarmed into the house. The staircase was rapidly destroyed with hatchets, and a campaign of ruthless destruction followed, in which desks, chairs, tables, pictures and typewriters were broken up or thrown into the road. Oil and chemicals were poured over the mass of debris collected outside and the whole was set alight to.

The fire brigade was called and was quickly on the spot, but the work of destruction was complete before they arrived and the students were beating a rapid retreat to the university. The lease for the building which has been wrecked was taken in the names of Miss Annie Kenney and Mrs. Dove Wilcox.

There is a good deal of discussion in suffrage circles as to whether or not the various suffrage societies shall oppose the Liberal party in the event of a general election taking place, but on the whole the idea of opposing them is obtaining greatest favor.

The Suffragette points out that their pledges made by the Liberal government in 1912 proved to be absolutely worthless, and even if the Liberal leaders at the next general election were to make a pledge absolutely perfect and watertight in its terms, it would in its essence be as worthless as anything that has gone before.

The fate of the suffrage movement will not depend upon general election pledges made by either the Tory or Liberal party, but upon the political

pressure that women can exert from the moment the new Parliament begins to work until the victory is won.

The greatest event of late for constitutional suffragists has been the declaration of the miners' federation that henceforth they will support votes for women. The national union held a special meeting at Scarborough during the week of the miners' conference, and to this meeting, for the first time in history, a trade union officially sent representatives from its conference.

The miners sent Mr. Stanley and W. Brace, the vice-president of the Scottish miners, John Robertson, and the president of the whole federation, Robert Smillie. A resolution demanding a government measure of women's enfranchisement was put to the meeting.

Mr. Stanley, supporting the motion, said: "The vast and overwhelming majority of the miners' federation have decided to join with the women's cause and to use all their efforts to procure the enfranchisement of women as soon as possible. . . . I speak for myself, I speak for this mighty federation of nearly 750,000 men, and I will work with you, and we will hail the day when woman has come into her own right."

The president of this, the strongest of all English trade unions, said: "I think the women will have all the power the miners' federation can bring to bear upon Parliament to bring this measure of justice." The resolution was carried with only two dissentients. The anti-suffragist has delivered his last great dramatic assault on the suffrage position, for the long promised book by Sir Almoth Wright has come, and almost every critic in every newspaper office refuses to treat his arguments seriously. The book, by its very absurdities, has indeed made a laughing stock of the particular anti-suffrage and anti-woman position which its author takes up.

As Bernard Shaw says: "He offers the suffragist so many openings that she will, like Achilles surveying Hector, be unable to make up her mind as to which particular spot she will stab. Finally, she will be disarmed by the manifest inhumanity of hitting a defenseless antagonist at all." One may safely leave it at that.

## INTERNATIONAL REGULATION OF LABOR IS URGED IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—J. A. Hobson presided over a meeting of the International Association for Labor Legislation held in Hampstead town hall recently. Amongst those present on the platform were Lord Henry Bentinck, M. P., T. E. Harvey, M. P., and Miss Margaret Bondfield.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said that some people were afraid of the introduction of the word "international" in connection with their regulation industry and the conditions of labor. Such people held that each nation ought to be free to regulate its own affairs in its own way.

In these days, however, labor questions were becoming more and more incapable of separate national settlement, because each nation, and the workers of each nation, were becoming more and more interconnected in their commerce and industrial interests with other nations.

The object of their association, Mr. Hobson explained, was to educate the public as to what had been done, and what could be done by legislative and other efforts to advance the cause of labor and industry in the various countries of the world. Lord Henry Bentinck said that at one time the idea of raising wages by the action of the state was regarded as a dangerous doctrine, but the

wages board act had proved that the intervention of the state had been most beneficial.

The wages in the industries to which the act applied had been raised from 40 to 50 per cent, and the employers in those industries had been having the time of their lives since the act was passed. As regarded hours of labor, it was found by experience that the most effective production was obtained only when the workers were working at their best, and that in industries in which the hours were long, the workers were badly organized, and the work was ineffectively conducted.

The greatest success of the association had been achieved by means of international agreement with France, Germany, Switzerland and other countries in the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. It was hoped next to secure the universal prohibition of the use of lead in the manufacture of pottery.

Miss Bondfield contended that the time had arrived when labor, which did the work of the world, should have the right to decide the condition under which the work of the world should be conducted, and it was essential to form a robust public opinion in order to secure legislation with this object.

## LLOYD-GEORGE BUILDING PLANS ARE CRITICIZED

Lord Derby, the Earl of Portsmouth and Others Say Proposal of Chancellor of the Exchequer Will Not Gain Results

### IDEAS ARE SUBMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As in the case of his inaugural pronouncement on the land question at Bedford, Lloyd-George's recent speech at Swindon has produced a large volume of criticism from prominent Unionist landowners.

The Earl of Derby, speaking at Rochdale, declared that a serious thing in Mr. Lloyd-George's statement of his intentions was that insurance money was to be taken to build cottages in rural districts, and that those cottages were to be taken as being ample security.

Such a scheme, Lord Derby declared, was not an investment, but a pure speculation. Moreover, if Mr. Lloyd-George was going to build those cottages in accordance with local bylaws, and let them at a rent which would give him a fair return for his money, and ample security, it was certainly giving something with one hand at the expense of the farmer and landowners, and taking it away with the other, and they would never find out who would benefit ultimately by the transaction.

Addressing his tenants at a rent audit dinner at Whitechurch, the Earl of Portsmouth, after declaring that the rural ratepayer and the land had a just claim to such legislative adjustment as would make the general taxpayer pay for such national services as main roads, declared that he nevertheless regarded with the greatest distrust any attempt to benefit either the farmer or the laborer by legislative interference.

With regard to the minimum wage for the agricultural laborer, he would support any scheme that would bring more comfort and brightness into the life of the laborer, but he doubted very much if the minimum wage scheme was practical, and it was beyond doubt that there was a large class of agricultural laborers whom it would injure rather than benefit. No one doubted, however, that there were many evils which needed to be remedied, and he would like to see the laborer given greater security of tenure in his cottage, and he would also like all benefits to be paid in money, so that not a vestige of the truck system should remain.

At a Unionist demonstration at Barkway Lord Robert Cecil, who was the principal speaker, declared that the chancellor's proposal for the state to erect 100,000 cottages, to be let at an economic rent, was as dangerous as it was specious. The cottages were, according to the chancellor of the exchequer, to be let at an economic rent, that is at about 4s. 6d. against the 1s. 6d. now paid, and it was hard to see how the laborers were to benefit by that.

The shortage of cottages, in his opinion, was due to the act of the Liberal government and the real object of the chancellor's scheme was to stir up a new disturbance so as to distract the people's attention from the middle into which the government had got themselves.

Keir Hardie, M. P., addressing an Independent Labor party meeting in the Volunteer hall, St. Helens, expressed serious doubts as to the real effectiveness of Mr. Lloyd-George's proposals. So far as they had been disclosed indeed they appeared to be bold and sweeping but the more closely they were examined, the more certainly would it be realized that they were only of such a kind as every enlightened landlord in England, whether Liberal or Tory, could support without the least apprehension.

Suppose, Keir Hardie continued, the whole of the proposals were accomplished and in operation, the immediate result would be a very large increase in the value of the land, which would mostly go into the pockets of the men who still owned the land. The proposals, in his opinion, stopped short at the most important point. The landlord, under Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme, still had the function left to him of receiving rent. Why could not Mr. Lloyd-George have the courage of being logical and practical?

He believed that the people of Great Britain had almost reached the conclusion that the land of the nation, not having been made by man, and being required by all the people, should be the common property of all the people. The idea that the cost of this would throw the nation into bankruptcy was simply a bogey, it being a well known fact that a tax of 3s. a year per £100 capital value of the land would provide a sinking fund, which within 99 years would acquire every acre of land in England, Scotland and Wales without a single penny being put upon the rates.

### EMDEN HARBOR IS OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

EMDEN, Germany—The new North sea harbor at Emden, which, it is claimed, contains the largest sea locks in the world, has been formally opened.

## BELFAST HARBOR BOARD TO SPEND £45,000 IN DOCKS

New Buildings in Musgrave Channel to Be in Addition to Proposed Deep Water Wharf

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—It has been decided at a meeting of the Belfast harbor board, held recently, to erect new wharves and jetties in the Musgrave channel, near to the Queens island, at a cost of \$45,000, for the purpose of giving berths to vessels being fitted out.

These new buildings will be in addition to the construction of the new deep water wharf, which it was decided to build some time ago at a cost of between £70,000 and £80,000. These further building operations were necessitated, it was stated at the meeting, by the great increase in business, which Messrs. Harland & Wolff's firms had undertaken.

In the new engine shops Belfast would have a large addition to its present engine works. The board further took into consideration Lord Pirrie's assurances that all the reciprocating engines which would be used by any steamers Messrs. Harland & Wolff had any interest in, whether built in Belfast or not, would be constructed in the Belfast shops. The sum of £45,000 was relatively not a very large expense when all the benefits which would accrue to the people of Belfast by the expansion of Messrs. Harland & Wolff's premises were considered.

Mention was also made at the meeting of the harbor board of the statement that a large fleet of steamers, which were being built by Messrs. Harland & Wolff in Clyde yards, would be fitted with their engines and boilers in Belfast, and that seven of these ships would be brought to Belfast during 1914.

## SECOND PORT FOR MECCA PILGRIMS SOUGHT IN INDIA

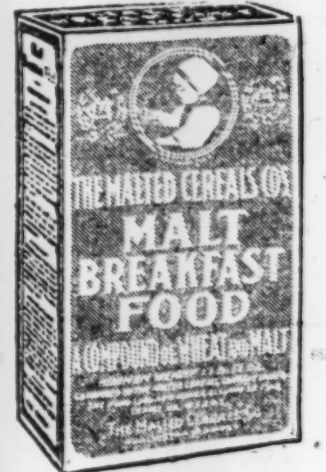
(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Correspondence is published between the government of India and the government of Bombay, Madras and Bengal, on the subject of providing an alternative port to Bombay for the convenience of Muhammadan pilgrims journeying from India to Mecca.

Enormous numbers of Indian Muhammadans make this pilgrimage every year, and as Bombay is at present the only port at which they are allowed to embark for the Muhammadan Holy-land the result is to congest the port of Bombay at frequent intervals with crowds of pilgrims.

With a view to obviating this inconvenience, communications were opened some months ago between the Bombay government and the government of India, it being proposed by the former that it might be possible to throw open the ports of Madras and Calcutta to the eastern side of India, to this traffic.

These governments were accordingly communicated with, but their replies have been so entirely unfavorable to the proposal that it has been abandoned. In the meantime it is hoped that the congestion at Bombay, which has undoubtedly been very severe, will be relieved when the port of Karachi is able to provide facilities for pilgrim traffic.



### The Rich Malt Flavor

of Malt Breakfast Food is appetizing to those who are not hungry, while its full food value satisfies the keenest appetite. The malting of the wheat makes the Food not only more appetizing, but also more satisfying. It is an ideal food for children and adults.

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At your grocer's  
Malted Cereals Co. Burlington, Vt.

### Entire Wheat Bread

is best for children. They like it. Get some Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour today for your children's sake.  
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Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper  
Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co., Chicago, Ill.

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# Social Revolutions Considered

A Cambridge school girl once said after a course of study of early political happenings in what afterward came to be known as the United States, that "it was a period all cluttered up with Adamses." Which was the case unquestionably. Take it all in all no one of the historic families of the nation for so long a time and through so many generations has equaled the Quincy family of Adamses, of which the first to win enduring fame was John Adams. His son, John Quincy Adams, also rose to the presidency of the nation. His eldest son, Charles Francis, was United States minister to the court of St. James during the civil war, and he met the ordeal of strained relations with wisdom and firmness. Three of his sons, Charles Francis, Henry and Brooks, have won eminence as thinkers and authors, and in the case of the first named, also have added distinction to the family as one furnishing men of action and of administrative ability to the nation. A later generation is now represented in the treasurer of Harvard University.

Independence of thought and speech, conspicuously the latter, always has been characteristic of the family. It has no more eminent exponent just now than in Brooks Adams, whose book, "The Theory of Social Revolutions" (The Macmillan Company, \$1.25), finds this descendant of sires who fraternized with Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson and Marshall pointing out the untoward results on the American character and national life of a judicial system which within a few years the present generation has considered sacrosanct.

Mr. Adams, like his eminent brothers, has a "sense of history." No reader of this volume who reads its chapter dealing with the rise, power and downfall of the French revolution, can doubt that. It is because he knows the past of his own and of other nations that he challenges the present, and foretells the future. Detached from all curbing academic, political or social affiliations he sits in his Quincy library and indulges in reflections of an admonitory kind. Looking out over the world he finds the principle of authority waning, at least the authority of priests and of representatives of monarchy, aristocracy, the landed gentry and captains of industry. In America the industrial and capitalistic class reached the height of its power toward the close of the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Today that power is sharply challenged by the rise of another class, chiefly urban in habitat, limited in goods, with its capital chiefly personal, and its emphasis put on the social rather than individualistic aspects of life.

What will the class that has dominated and been all powerful do in the presence of certain ultimate relegation to a secondary place? Mr. Adams cites from British and French history what the inevitable result of refusal to face altered social and political conditions always has meant, for a challenged class or caste. He pleads for wiser counsels in America.

But supposing history repeats itself and there is continued resistance, as there has been since the first serious challenge to American capitalism came in the Sherman act. Upon what will the industrial and capitalistic moneyed class rely to offset the effect of hostile and, as they claim, confiscatory legislation and administrative action? "The courts," is the natural reply.

"But how can courts override the popular will as expressed in legislative action?" men of any other nation than the United States will ask inevitably. Because slowly but surely, but by no means invariably since the judicial system of the nation was established the judges have assumed power to legislate as well as to adjudicate. Subjected to political pressure they have repeatedly made law be what the most dominant force of the time wished it to be. Sometimes the influence has come from south of Mason and Dixon's line and sometimes from the north of it. Sometimes it has been the influence of property and sometimes the influence of human emotion and conscience. Occasionally it has been compassed by deliberate packing of the bench with judges whose views were known to be consonant with the party in power. In every case the desired decree has been made possible by the assumption by courts of law-making rather than law interpreting functions.

It is in tracing the rise of this theory of judicial superiority and in depicting its results, good and bad, that Mr. Adams reveals his art as an historian and his force as a polemicist; and whether one agrees or not with his chronicle or his deductions therefrom, he must admit his seriousness of purpose.

Were the courts, federal and state, to retreat from their assumption of a law making as well as law interpreting function, it would cut the ground out from under advocates of the "recall," argues Mr. Adams. But persistence in the contention that above the legislative law-making body is the small judicial tribunal which will override the larger "general court"—to use a Bay state phrase of honorable history—can have only one result, according to Mr. Adams, and that will be use of the "recall," slight tenure of office for judges and subordination of the courts to the popular will. If any will is to dominate it will be the people's. Mr. Adams is of the opinion that equality before the law, whether of rich or of poor, as a goal to be gained is far likelier in lands where courts are restricted to judicial functions. Political judicial tribunals during "the terror" taught France a costly lesson which the United States needs to learn.

Unfortunately, if Mr. Adams be a correct observer, the specialized intellect of the class now in power, but challenged already by another class equally provincial, is not equal to the task of ad-

justing the frame of government to the demands of democracy. Synthetic, generalizing, unifying administrative mentalities are said to be few in number, a fact due, he claims, to the fact that American capitalism has commercialized higher education.

If the tenor of Mr. Adams' thought with respect to the gravity of the situation in the United States as it has to do with popular respect for the courts, corresponds with that of other recent writers, some of whom have been quoted in these columns, it is because he has an alert, objective mentality and the instinct of a historian for what is significant in this period.

As such books multiply, analyzing the factors that have shaped important court verdicts, weighing the motives of judges, and tracing the connection of

judicial decrees with contemporary political and economic movements, it will be impossible for the older and more naive popular point of view to continue. Executives who appoint judges to office and people who elect them are bound henceforth to be far more concerned with qualities that are non-professional but simply human and that have to do with character and personal tendencies. If the court is to be a super-legislative body, taking sides in political, class and personal controversies, then discrimination as to appointees or candidates for election will be even keener than it had been, and with the masses of the game.

But if the American court is restored to strictly judicial functions, then quite a different popular attitude toward judges will obtain.

## LITERARY NOTES

Dean Hodges of the Cambridge divinity school is to write the biography of H. C. Potter, long time Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York.

A collection of anecdotes about Whistler, collected by Don C. Seitz, has been published.

Oliver Herford, cleverest and most whimsical of all Americans who use both pen and pencil, has a "Jingle-Jangle Book" ready for juveniles and for adults.

Cleveland Moffett's story "The Land of Mystery" is being dramatized by George Middleton. It is a tale of adventure in Egypt and the Holy Land.

George P. Upton the veteran musical critic of Chicago, has written a book about music for children. It is called "In Music Land."

Thomas Hardy, after a period of experimentation with verse, reappears as a prose artist in a collection of short stories, under the title "A Changed Man."

Professor Corwin of the department of politics at Princeton University has written a timely book on "Natural Supremacy. Treaty Power vs. State Power." It is an issue of gravest concern to the United States, as its international policy for this century is being defined.

Next week the autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt, already published in newspaper syndicate form, is to appear.

Price Collier, whose recent books interpreting phases of contemporary British, German and American life had made him somewhat conspicuous as an author, closed his career last week while the guest of a Danish nobleman.

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—W. H. Hudson, in the first of a course of university extension lectures at Sion College on English literature, dealt recently with the characteristics and influence of the Restoration period. The Restoration literature, said Mr. Hudson, was full of the Restoration feeling. It was a literature largely of prose, of criticism and discussion. In estimating the historical influences which were then at work, great weight had to be attached to the influence of France. The French literature of the period, though brilliant, had its limitations. It was to the general French literature that English writers turned for inspiration and that led to a temporary break in the continuity of English literature. It was of this essentially prosaic literature that John Dryden was the supreme master. He was the most thoroughly representative writer of the age of the Restoration, and he occupied a very important position in the making of modern English literature. He was the first great English writer to produce what could be recognized as modern prose, and he was also the first great systematic English critic.

English publishers are finding an ever increasing demand for French literature. The "French Classics" of Messrs. Nelson and the "Chefs-d'Oeuvre de la Littérature Française" of Messrs. Dent have now been followed by another series from the latter firm. The "Collection Gallia," edited by Dr. Charles Sorel, includes work both classical and contemporary, so that Balzac, Pascal, Gustave Flaubert, to mention only a few, can now be purchased, neatly bound and in excellent print, for the modest price of 1 shilling.

"The Memoirs of Lord Clarendon," ably edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell (2 vols., Arnold) stand out among the host of such reminiscences which are constantly being published, as giving a peculiarly intimate picture of diplomatic and social life in the reign of Queen Victoria. Most of the greatest diplomatists and statesmen of the day, both at home and abroad, pass in review through these pages, and the wit and acumen with which they are discussed make lively reading.

In his introduction to "A Century of Great Actors" Cecil Armstrong writes: "Few things apparently interest the average person more than a real live actor and few things bore them more than a dead one." His book, which deals with the century of 1750 to 1850, is certainly interesting enough to falsify his own contention. Posthumous reminiscence and anecdote may be in danger

of neglect in an age when contemporary autobiography is as plentiful as autumn leaves, but he who writes well and withal humorously about interesting people runs no risk of lacking readers. Mr. Armstrong has chosen the most brilliantly productive century which the stage has yet experienced and he has succeeded in writing a remarkably interesting book. Among the 14 actors he has selected there are the giants of stagecraft, such as Garrick, Edmund Kean and Macready, but there are those also whose names will scarcely be recognized by the present generation, and yet who played no insignificant part in the evolution of the theater. It is not easy to discriminate where the author maintains so high a level of excellence throughout, but if Mr. Armstrong has succeeded most with any one character it is with that of Edmund Kean. The scene dealing with the actor's first appearance at Drury Lane in the part of Shylock and his instant success is finely told, while the story of his colossal triumphs and failures, his glory and his shame are written with keen dramatic feeling and yet with admirable restraint. The attractions of the book are further enhanced by plentiful illustrations.

The autobiography of Mr. Roosevelt will be published shortly by Macmillan. Mr. Murray is also bringing out a book of the former President's this autumn, entitled "History as Literature and Other Essays." In addition to essays reprinted from reviews, this volume will contain addresses delivered before the American Historical Association, the Universities of Oxford and Berlin and at the Sorbonne.

At a moment when the reshaping of China is in course of progress, when the conflict of the past and the future has not yet produced an altogether coherent present, the memoirs of the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang, "The Bismarck of the East," as he has been called, are of peculiar interest. The book is edited by W. F. M. with an introduction by the Hon. John Foster (Constable, 10s. 6d. net), whose eulogies are in marked contrast to the general impression of Li's character left with the reader at the close. Certain qualities of a great statesman may undoubtedly be conceded to him. Though conservative he was far-seeing and recognized long before the rest of his countrymen the necessity for reform and enlightenment. His ambition was immense and was largely engaged in personal considerations, but he was tireless also in the service of his country, and his diplomacy, his immeasurable self-confidence and the influence he exercised over the minds of his countrymen, the inferiority of whose energies

and ideals in comparison with his own made him easily their leader, earned for him the title of statesman and patriot. If the book throws disappointingly little light upon the actual political events in which Li Hung-Chang participated, it provides a remarkable study of the oriental character and goes far to explain the difficulties to be overcome in the reconstruction of modern China.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### METAMORPHOSIS

The aeroplanes, with wide-spread wings,  
As through the air they hurtle,  
Are always truly birdlike things  
Until they have turned turtle.

In considering the proposals for peace submitted to him by the United States government, General Huerta of Mexico seems disposed to ask, "Where do I come in?" when the prime purpose of the negotiations is to have him stay out.

### ANSWERED

"Come into the garden, Maud."  
He sweetly sang and then,  
In his lettuce patch, prepared to scratch,  
He saw his neighbor's hen.

Take the day by the foretop if you wish to make the most of it. But few men get through advantageously by hanging on to its coat-tails.

### GOOD GUESS

"How many make a million?"  
The teacher asked of Bennie;  
And the boy who knew of things a few  
Replied: "Not very many."

Chicago is reported to be planning to spend \$133,000,000 on an underground transportation system. This is a big undertaking but Chicago will no doubt carry it through subway.

### WRITING IT RIGHT

Though his note may hold breaks and a lot of mistakes  
As her busy employer indites it,  
It is apt to be fine in each letter and line  
When the skilful typewriter girl  
"rights" it.

The women who, upon entering American ports these days, must give up the fine feathers with which their hats are decorated, must deem that there is something more than a close verbal relationship between aigrets and regrets.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS—There is pending in the popular branch of Congress a bill providing for the addition of a market bureau to the agricultural department and a conference of producers and consumers in Dallas has gone on record as favoring the bill and asking representatives in Congress to support it. The conference was called by Congressman Sumner, author of the measure, and it was explained that the purpose of the bureau to be created is to keep in touch with production and consumptive demands so as to direct the movement of truck crops with a view to proper distribution and to prevent glutting of the markets. The government, through its agricultural department, has been of great service to the farmers and stockmen in a variety of ways, in educational suggestions contained in bulletins sent out at regular intervals, in experimentation on demonstration farms, in lending the assistance of experts of the department where needed, in helping to solve rural problems and in the enforcement of rules and regulations for the protection and advancement of the live stock interests and, perhaps, it might now go a step further in the establishment of a bureau which would aid in a satisfactory solution of the marketing problem. There ought to be some way to bring the producer and the consumer closer together. The rural parcel post has helped some, but only in a small way. Perhaps a government market bureau in touch with all sections of the country could do better than an association of producers that could not cover such a broad scope. There may be objection to too much paternalism, to too much government interference with private business, but there are great interests at stake affecting the whole people, not merely a class, for every citizen is either a producer or a consumer, and in the manner of equalizing distribution and reducing the high cost of living their interests are the same.

Market Bureau Advocated

SEATTLE SUN—President Wilson's recent declaration that he had no time to think of a second term now, and that if he spent his time trying to be reelected, he would not deserve to be reelected, will certainly commend itself to the American people without regard to parties or party affiliations and beliefs. In too many instances our Presidents have thought too much about being reelected, and by trimming their sails to catch the fitful winds of American politics, they have too often neglected to do what they should and could have done for the common good of the country. President Wilson is grappling with many grave problems. All the national problems that have been solved in the last 25 years by the federal government can be counted on the fingers of one hand, and most of these problems have been only half solved. The result is that Mr. Wilson and his associates have work enough to do, and the President is right in deciding to do the work assigned to him by the people first, and then, if inclined to do it, to take up the question of another term. In the meantime there are several busy years ahead of President Wilson before his first term is to expire, and the country will applaud his efforts to make good use of the time.

A President with an Eye Just for Job

VANCOUVER SUN—The aim of the City Beautiful Association is not only to beautify the city. The members of the association are planting a shoot which, in the course of events, will, if watered and nourished, become a mature tree, whose roots will be bedded in the minds of the citizens and whose branches will be many. The City Beautiful Association is following a line of direction which leads to the accomplishment of many things, all exceedingly desirable and useful. Every good citizen must be in accord with what the association is endeavoring to do. To enhance the natural beauty of the city by the artificial means that good taste and art propose, and to prevent things from being committed which will expose to risks the future beauty of the city, are the useful functions of the City Beautiful Association. This work is very hard to accomplish in any city and proceeds very

slowly. In cities like Winnipeg, for example, which have no natural beauty to start with, everything has had to be made. In Winnipeg the work done has naturally taken the form of tree planting. Vancouver had great natural beauty to begin with. This natural beauty can be shaped to forms helpful and beneficial as well as charming and delightful to the eye. For example, beaches of boulders and gravel may be converted into bathing beaches by freely pumping sand upon them. In Vancouver a fine natural forest, left over from the stone age, has been made probably the most beautiful city park in America, chiefly, it is true, by leaving it alone. One of the principal aims of the City Beautiful Association is to see that it is left alone. Many practical minded citizens regard city beautification schemes as a little visionary and are prone to smile at them. But the smile is generally a good-natured one. The City Beautiful Association deserves applause for its aims and spirit as well as for what it has already accomplished.

MAINE PASTOR ACCEPTS RECALL  
BRENDSWICK, Me.—The Rev. Olaf Tanberg resumed the pastorate of the Universalist church, which he resigned several months ago, on a new call, Sunday.

THREE RUN IN LAWRENCE  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—This city has three mayoralty candidates, William P. White, former Mayor John T. Cahill, and Mayor Michael Scanlon.

## A New Store For a New Purpose

The store is opened for the purpose of giving the people of Boston

A Permanent Demonstration of Heckers' Cereals and Heckers' Flour

As the cost of living mounts, the vital importance of Cereals as a part of the daily diet is becoming more widely recognized.

We will show in a practical way, how Heckers' Superior Cereals and Heckers' Superlative Flour can be used in supplementing the every-day diet with the most wholesome, appetizing, economical food!

We aim to give, through our new store, information as to the preparation of cereals in many dainty ways, to demonstrate their varied uses and possibilities, and to encourage the home maker to bake her own bread and pastry—for both satisfaction and economy's sake.

A sample package of our new breakfast cereal

**Heckers' CREAM BREAKFAST RICE**

will be presented free to every woman who calls at this store on Wednesday, November 12th, or Thursday the 13th.

This wonderful new product makes rice available for the American breakfast table. It cooks in 9 minutes.

The Hecker store will be maintained as a permanent Boston institution. Visitors will be welcomed and information gladly given. Be sure to come in on Wednesday or Thursday. See the new store and receive your package of CREAM BREAKFAST RICE.

99 Summer Street

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. D. Sloan, fourth field artillery, to Ft. Hamilton, N. Y., for temporary duty.

Col. E. P. Brewer, cavalry, retired after more than 37 years' service. Changes in engineers' corps: Capt. J. H. Earle, from Philippines department, about Feb. 15, to Washington barracks, D. C., for duty with first battalion of engineers. Capt. H. S. Hetrick, from third battalion of engineers and in the Philippines, about March 15, to Louisville, Ky., for duty in engineer's office.

Leaves: Maj. G. C. Saffarans, infantry, 10 days; Maj. E. Sigerson, seventh infantry, one month; Second Lieut. D. H. Torrey, twenty-third infantry, one month's extension.

### Navy Orders

Commander George W. Laws to the naval war college.

Lieut.-Commander E. T. Constein, detached the Illinois; to the naval war college.

Lieut. J. N. Ferguson to aid on staff of commander, Atlantic reserve fleet.

Ensign Arthur Barney, detached the Perkins; to the Illinois.

Paymaster Clerk H. P. Tichenor appointment revoked.

### Movements of Vessels

The Ontario at Norfolk yard.

The Pittsburgh at Guaymas.

The Annapolis at Pichilique.

The New Hampshire at Veracruz.

The Nashville at Guantanamo.

The Saratoga and Rainbow at Manila.

The Chester left Philadelphia for Veracruz.

The Arctura left Guantanamo for Port Arthur, Texas.

The Paducah and Osceola left Guantanamo for survey grounds, off Cape Casilda, Cuba.

Repair ship Vestal will leave Hampton roads for Pensacola as soon as ready.

The Arctura will leave Port Arthur, Tex., for Guantanamo bay, Cuba, about Nov. 15.

Supply ship Culgoa will proceed from New York to Veracruz in a few weeks with supplies for the battleships now in Mexican waters. The Culgoa now is at Norfolk.

### Notes

Gunboats Monocacy and Palos, intended for patrol duty in Chinese rivers, have been completed at the Mare island navy yard and will soon be packed for shipment to Shanghai, where they will be rebuilt.

Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, has approved mobilization of 1600 men of the marine corps for advance base exercises to be held in Culebra, Puerto Rico, next January. Six companies will

be from the Philadelphia navy yard, where the advance base outfit is maintained; two from New York and vicinity, two from Washington, one from Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston and one from Annapolis.

## PROVIDENCE HAS NEW PROJECT FOR MARKET CENTER

Cooperation of City Officials Sought in Plan for Terminal for Wholesale Produce Dealers

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A new terminal and market district for this city is planned by men interested in the merchandising of food products at wholesale and the cooperation of city officials will be sought. The plan embraces the removal of all the wholesale food business from its present locations on South Water, Dyer, Pine and Canal streets, and other scattered localities. The plat of land lying between Harris and Kinsley avenues and the location of the Southern New England railway's proposed freight terminus is the point selected for the site of the new project, as this is exactly in the center of distribution of the city.

Concentration with consequent economy of selling and buying, close proximity to the freight yards, modern buildings at reasonable rentals, low insurance and proper kind of refrigeration are some of the points brought out by those backing the plan as arguments in favor of the location.

In addition, it is said, if it is later desired to erect a retail market there is ample land just to the west of the Southern New England property where producers and retailers could establish themselves and where they would be close to the wholesale market.

## "The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER  
Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Published by SMALL, MATYARD & CO., BOSTON For Sale by All Book Stores

## OLD CORNER BOOKSTORE BOOKS

27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

## Private Greeting Cards

If wanted for Christmas must be ordered immediately. Large variety as usual. Popular prices. WARDS, 57-61 Franklin St., Boston



# President in Plea for Clean Press

(Continued from page one)

all the American press in cooperation with them they have found some papers apparently anxious to embarrass them.

"Our newspapers are invested with a tremendous responsibility," said Secretary of State Bryan to the Monitor correspondent. "Inaccurate statements such as have been frequent in the press, especially with reference to Mexico, have a harmful effect upon our negotiations. It is not so vital in this country, for the American people can make allowances. But the great harm is done when these statements go, as they do, to foreign countries, where we have no control over them and where the people are not familiar with American journalism. It makes our efforts much more difficult."

The importance of secrecy in diplomacy and of accuracy in the statements that are made to the public regarding foreign affairs cannot be too strongly emphasized, in the opinion of Mr. Bryan and other high officials in the state department consulted by the Monitor on this question. Many negotiations can be carried on successfully in secret that cannot be carried on openly, they observe. The desire of the papers to get the news is fully appreciated, as is the invaluable service rendered by the press in communicating to the people information that the government wants known, but the conviction is firm that this should not be compensated at the cost of jeopardizing our foreign relations.

The fact is appreciated that there is keen competition among the papers in getting news and that correspondents are under pressure to produce it as quickly as possible—that each man is expected to get it as quickly as his competitor, if not before. But on the other hand, with the administration this consideration does not weigh heavily against the international interests of the United States government. The writer of the inaccuracies is not blamed for the fault any more than his superiors who require it of him. A newspaper correspondent, they contend, ought not to be asked by his paper to write news, particularly news of foreign affairs, concerning the accuracy of which there is any question.

As to the right of the administration officials to withhold from the public information concerning foreign affairs, Mr. Bryan is equally as firm.

"It is within the right of the President to withhold any information regarding any department, even from Congress, if in his discretion it is incompatible with the public interest to make it known," he said. "Surely then it is within our right to keep secret our activities in important international negotiations such as are now in progress with Mexico."

News of foreign negotiations is necessarily scarce. Governments act slowly and with deliberation so that the moves are few and at infrequent intervals. Diplomacy is mostly a waiting game, with no developments of consequence during the periods of wait. Daily news could not be expected even if everything should be made public, and when to this inevitable scarcity of real news is added the necessity of clothing with secrecy, for the nation's welfare, much that is known to the President and his advisers, it is not strange that these high officials shake their heads frequently when asked by newspaper men the familiar question "Anything new regarding Mexico?" It would be impossible for the state department to give out something about the Mexican situation every day because on most days there has been no change since the day before.

It is argued that the effort to obtain news of state matters should be confined to the authorized officials in the state department and the White House and that the newspapers ought not to try to get it through "leaks" at other sources. Pure speculation editorially is within the right of a newspaper but to base a questionable news statement upon "high authority" or some other illusive source which the public will regard as at least semi-official is thought to be all wrong, especially in dealing with matters of state.

A recent instance now commanding attention is that of the statement from Mexico spread broadcast that President Wilson had sent an ultimatum to provisional President Huerta requiring him to resign. This communication was in no sense an ultimatum, it is learned. It was especially intended to be secret and was clothed with all possible precautions to make it a confidential note. And yet the fact that a note was sent "leaked" somewhere in its transmission and the story of an ultimatum went out, probably working to defeat the very purpose of the message. Following Secretary Bryan's denial the next day a resolution was introduced in the House by Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, a Democrat, calling for congressional investigation as to the source of the ultimatum story. It is doubtful that anything will be done with this resolution, but it reflects a sentiment that is strong in Congress as well as in the White House and the departments.

The Bartholdt resolution reads: "Whereas the American as well as the foreign press recently published a simultaneous report to the effect that the American government has sent an ultimatum to Mexico demanding the immediate resignation of the present de facto President of that republic; and whereas the truth of that report was immediately denied by the secretary of state; therefore, be it

Resolved, that the committee on foreign affairs be directed to cause an investigation to be made with a view to ascertaining the source of the news declared by the secretary of state to be erroneous and fictitious, and report the facts to the House without delay."

Most of the news on the Mexican ques-

tion has emanated from the Mexico end, President Wilson and Secretary Bryan being kept busy affirming or denying or declining to comment on press despatches received from there. But this has not influenced them to give out more news here. On the contrary, they have and probably will continue to maintain secrecy with the conviction that it is in the public interest.

## HUERTA SAYS HE MUST RULE TILL ELECTION IS HELD

MEXICO CITY—General Huerta has sent a note to the diplomats of other nations here in which he outlines his plans and calls attention to his promises. He dwells at length upon his reasons for dissolving Congress.

General Huerta reminds the diplomats that prior to the elections he told them that neither he nor General Blanquet would accept an election, on the ground that his own election would be illegal, and he calls attention to the conference which he had with the presidential candidates, at which he secured their promise to abide by the result of the elections, even should no one have the necessary number of votes.

"Now, in view of the fact, according to the reports which the government has received," continues the note, "that there exists an earnest presumption that, because it has been impossible to carry on voting in the number of polling places prescribed by law, the elections fail to be considered a true manifestation of the will of the people and because it is foreseen that said presidential elections will be declared null, the executive wishes to make known once more to the country and to the whole world that in accordance with this determination he will continue exerting himself for the pacification of the country, in order to be able to guarantee absolute freedom and efficacy in the new elections which Congress must call as a necessary consequence of that declaration."

"In the same manner he wishes to make known once more before his friends and those outside the republic that, being regardless of the law and persuaded that by virtue of his having occupied the post of President of the republic while the elections were being held he considers himself constitutionally impeded from being validly elected, he will on no account take into consideration the vote which may have been cast in his favor, and no matter what may be the resolution of Congress he will not accept in this case the constitutional presidency of the republic."

"He hopes the governments of the world will recommend, without exception, that only the present government can call new elections and guarantee their freedom and efficacy." He hopes to be able to fulfill easily within the period which Congress shall designate, his sacred duty, consulting the national desire to consecrate by the suffrage of the people, the executive who is to rule definitely the destinies of the country."

## OPERA ORCHESTRA BEGINS PRACTISE

Andre Caplet began rehearsals of the Boston Opera House orchestra for the first time today, trying over some of the music of Favier's "Monna Vanna." Mr. Urban set up for the first time some of the scenery of the same opera.

Henry Russell, the director of the company, has gone to New York at the invitation of Otto H. Kahn to superintend the staging of "Samson and Delilah," which is to open at the Century opera house Tuesday night with the Boston company's scenery.

## MR. MEYER SPEAKS FOR STOCKHOLDERS

"The stockholders' committee of the New Haven road was not formed in the interest of any financial agents or of any group of bankers. The personnel of the committee should be sufficient proof of this to any unprejudiced person," said George von L. Meyer, chairman of that committee, last evening.

Mr. Meyer said he did not care to make further comment upon it until he had read Mr. Mellen's statement more carefully.

## GREETING PLANNED FOR HOTEL MEN

Preparations are being made by the reception committee of the Massachusetts Hotel Association for the arrival of the party of American Hotel Protective Association members who are conducting an eastern educational tour. The visitors will reach Boston tomorrow at 7:05 a. m. and are to be the guests of Amos H. Whipple, proprietor of the Copley Square hotel. They are in Troy today.

WAKEFIELD MAY BUY CURRENT WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Topics of special importance will occupy the attention of the voters at tonight's town meeting. The light board will propose that the town discontinue the manufacture of electricity and buy current out of town, thereby insuring, it is claimed, immediate reductions in rates.

HOUSE TO GET STRIKE PROTEST WASHINGTON—Congressman Curley will cause to be presented in the House today the resolution of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 in behalf of 18,000 workmen connected with the Western Federation of Miners, who have been upon strike since July 23.

## CURRENCY TALK BREAKS OUT ON SENATE FLOOR

Senator Hitchcock Criticizes President's Alleged Efforts to Force Committee Report—Senator Reed Praises Party Solidarity

## CONFERENCE PLANNED

WASHINGTON—In the Senate this afternoon Senator Hitchcock, a Democratic member of the banking committee, criticized President Wilson's alleged efforts to force a committee report on the Glass-Owen bill, and Senator Reed of Missouri renounced his own opposition to the administration efforts.

"We are told that President Wilson would not approve our course and that we must retrace our steps," said Senator Hitchcock.

"I have no criticism of those who yielded. When the Senate refers to a committee an important bill the Senate is entitled to have members of the committee examine it carefully and vote according to their convictions. I would retire from a committee rather than vote for a vital or fundamental feature against my convictions, even to meet the views of the President. It may be said that presidential influence had produced the deadlock, or that I have produced it."

Majority Leader Kern denied that the Democratic conference Wednesday would be a caucus. He said no attempt would be made to pledge senators.

Senator Reed made a speech praising party solidarity.

The calling of a conference of the majority members of the Senate to pass upon the currency bill was not at the request of President Wilson. It meets with his approval, but it is said he feels that the contest for the Glass-Owen bill could have been won without resorting to a caucus.

The President to callers today insisted that he still believed a currency bill would be agreed upon which will receive bipartisan support. So far as the Democracy is concerned, it must assume all responsibility for all legislation enacted while it controls the government, but the position of the President is that it must also try to conciliate the opposition in order to get the best results.

To every senator who has talked currency with him during the last week the President has stated that he is convinced the people want a good law and want it now. And he has professed to believe that the members of the Senate realize this just as fully as he does, and that therefore he could leave the question to their decision. When Senators Reed and O'Gorman changed front on the central bank plan, the President believed the contest was won and that the caucus was not needed. But other senators thought differently and he finally approved the plan.

Administration members of the Senate banking committee made their final attempt to break the deadlock against the bill today. The committee's session opened with the Republican members and Senator Hitchcock conferring in one office and the administration Democrats conferring with Senator Reed of Missouri in another. Following the individual conferences, the committee met in regular session. Twenty minutes later the Republicans withdrew from the meeting to hold a conference.

## BOSTON MEN TO SEE MR. M'ADOO

WASHINGTON—Elwyn G. Preston, representing the president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and James A. McKibben, secretary, with several other members of the organization, will call upon Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo tomorrow in an effort to convince him that the Boston appraisers stores should be constructed without delay. The Boston men believe the treasury department does not understand the tentative arrangements made with the lessees of the site on which the stores are to be built and hope to explain it satisfactorily.

Representative A. J. Peters arrived here this morning, especially to arrange for the interview and will accompany the party.

## KING'S DAUGHTERS TO HOLD MEETING

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The eighteenth annual convention of the Rhode Island branch of the International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons will open in this city at 9:30 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Y. W. C. A. assembly hall.

The sessions will continue throughout the day and will conclude Wednesday.

## GOVERNOR-ELECT TO SEE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON—Gov.-elect David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Dr. John W. Coughlin, Democratic national committeeman from Massachusetts, and District Attorney C. T. Callahan of Holyoke, are arranging for a conference with the President late today. The Massachusetts political situation will be discussed.

## SEAT IN SENATE COST ROXBURY MAN ONLY \$4

Charles H. S. Robinson's Campaign Expenses Feature of Those Filed With Secretary

The following additional election expense returns have been filed with the secretary of the commonwealth:

William M. Lawrence of Townsend, candidate for representative, stated that he expended \$25.14 in connection with his election; William W. Kennard, Somerville, for representative, \$50; Eben S. Keith, Bourne, for councilor, first district, \$154; Ed rd G. Frothingham, Haverhill, executive councilor, \$104; James E. Fowle, Newburyport, representative, \$59; Fred W. Cross, Roy-alston, representative, first Worcester district, \$49.05; Calvin Coolidge, Northampton, senator, \$70; Daniel J. Buckley, Chicopee, representative General Court, \$32.50; Herbert S. Brown, Greenfield, state auditor, nothing paid and nothing promised; Ernest S. Woodman, Boston, representative, \$237.50; Charles H. Waterman, Scituate, representative, \$67.85; James A. Stiles, Gardner, district attorney, middle district, \$493.33; William E. Rogers, Wakefield, register of probate, Middlesex county, \$156.18; Arthur M. Robinson, North Adams, register of probate, \$65; Charles H. S. Robinson, Roxbury, senator, states that he paid the sum of \$4 for his election; Winfield F. Prime, Winchester, representative, \$59.30; Jeremiah O'Leary, Sharon, county commissioner, \$138.50; George B. Adams, Adams, county commissioner, \$158.75; Harry I. Cummings, Dedham, representative, fourth Norfolk district, \$65.89; Everett M. Bowker, Brookline, county commissioner, \$112.60; Joseph S. McDonough, Worcester, representative, \$57; John T. Morrill, Melrose, representative, \$42; Stuart L. Little, Newbury, representative, \$69; James A. Horton, Greenfield, representative, \$60; John T. Crowley, Abington, representative, \$77.75; E. Ellsworth Lincoln, Dighton, representative, fifth Bristol district, \$117.

## RAILROAD BOARD GETS "L" PASSES SAYS A WITNESS

Free transportation on the Boston Elevated railway system was taken up today at the resumed hearing in Ford hall before the special board of arbitration whose members are listening to testimony on the wage and working hour questions over which the company and its employees fail to agree.

Mr. Neal explained that the only passes that will permit persons to ride anywhere on the system are issued to the railroad commissioners. The president and vice-president are at liberty to give out these passes. Passes for officials are good for admission to the elevated stations and subway stations, but do not permit the possessor getting on surface cars at various points. He never knew of these tickets being issued to anyone but an employee of the road.

Employees receive tickets that allow them to travel on the cars free, said Mr. Neal, only during their hours of labor and when in service. Policemen and firemen are allowed free transportation, but letter carriers have to submit tickets for which the government pays. He said the contract with the government for carrying mail brought \$37,097.06, and the company did not think this enough and was seeking an additional \$20,000.

For the express traffic the company receives yearly about \$26,300.

## SWIFT BOOM FOR GOVERNOR IN 1914 IS PUT IN MOTION

Some of the leading Republicans of the state are considering the boom for Atty-Gen. James M. Swift for the Republican nomination for Governor next year. In Republican political circles today it was evident that this movement had gained considerable headway.

It was said that Mr. Swift has always been a strong vote getter and that even though he was defeated this year for reelection for a fourth term he ran better than any other candidate on the Republican ticket. He lost reelection by about 7000 votes.

## CLEAN JOURNALISM ADVOCATED

Advocating clean journalism and urging greater restraint upon newspaper publicity, Stephen O'Meara, police commissioner, and Gen. William A. Bancroft protested against unreliable publicity at the annual reunion of the veteran journalists of Boston at Young's hotel last night.

## FISHING SCHOONER ATTACHED

Two bills for libel have been filed against the Gloucester fishing schooner Annie M. Parker which was towed to a position off Nantucket by the British tank steamer Astrakhan, Nov. 2 and then towed to New Bedford by the revenue cutter Gresham.

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS NOMINATE

Nominations for election on Dec. 14 of officers of the Boston Photo-Engravers Union follow: President, Edward F. Diddion and William Ogden; vice-president, Herman Jenness and Fred Ohlund; treasurer, John W. Butters and Walter Todd.

# Our Annual Exposition of Fine Furs Is Taking Place This Week

Never before have Furs been assured such popularity as this year—consequently never before have we gathered such an extensive assortment as you will find here this week

Fashion demands not only the general use of Furs themselves, but the liberal use of fur for trimmings on coats, suits, skirts—and even lingerie.

Truly it is to be a Fur season pre-eminent

*Those who make their selections during this exposition will have the opportunity of choosing from many single and model pieces—novelties not possible to duplicate later. This will mean much to women who desire exclusiveness and originality in matters of dress*

Do not fail to see our elaborate window exhibits of Furs at this time. It will surpass any previous similar effort. Our entire Washington Street battery of windows will be given over to it.

## Jordan Marsh Company

## MISSIONS HELD TO BE FIRST WORK BY W. H. P. FAUNCE

"Church Federation as an Unexpected Result of Missions" formed the basis of an address by President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University, at the regular meeting of the evangelical alliance this morning at the Park street church. Dr. Faunce spoke of the work of the missions in foreign fields in preparing the way for commerce to go into the Orient.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO OPEN NEW HOME

Senator Joseph Leonard of ward 12 is scheduled to be the principal speaker at the meeting to be held as a formal opening of the new ward 12 headquarters of the woman suffrage party, 704 Tremont street. Other speakers are Mrs. Maud Wood Park, secretary of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government; 585 Boylston street; Edward Humphrey, Mrs. E. H. Wiggan, leader of ward 12, who presides, and Miss Edna Cliff. After today the headquarters will be open every afternoon and evening, and there will be speaking on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights.

## SEC. GARRISON PRAISES CANAL

NEW YORK—"Everything is progressing well," in the Canal Zone, according to Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, who arrived here today with his party from their visit to the Panama canal. The secretary and his wife left this afternoon for Washington.

Secretary Garrison told of the trip made through the canal by his party from the Atlantic side as far as the Cucaracha slide.

"The canal seems finished," he said. "When we went through the Gatun locks the great gates swung open for us as though they had been working for years."

## WAGE COUNCIL CALLED

Executive boards of all unions having members employed in telephone and public service corporations in this state are to come to Boston late this month on call of the New England Council of Electrical Workers Unions to confer on wages.

## DUCKS FLOCK TO FELS

MEDFORD, Mass.—Thousands of wild ducks of all kinds swam about on the surface of the south reservoir. Spot Pond and other waters in the Middlesex Fells Reservation today. There are a few geese also. They make these waters their "stopping place" in their flights south.

## PENSION SYSTEM ADOPTED

Acceptance of a cooperative system of pensions for railroad employees, a measure drafted by Louis D. Brandeis, was voted by the New England Association of Railroad Veterans at their meeting last night.

## CHAMBER MAKES LIST OF NAMES FOR DIRECTORS

At a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce set for Nov. 20, 12 members from the list of 18 nominated will be chosen for places on the board of directors. The official list of nominees is being mailed to members today.

Eight men are named for three-year terms and four for one-year terms by a nominating committee. Eight independent nominations are made for three-year terms, but two of these men, Sydney R. Wrightington and Edward K. Hall, are named both independently and by the nominating committee.

Others named by the nominating committee for three-year terms are Henry S. Dennison, William C. Ewing, John H. Fahey, Charles J. Hubbard, Frank J. Ludwig and Charles F. Weed, while for one-year terms are named Elmer J. Bliss, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., James L. Richards and Russell Robb.

Independent nominations for three years, besides Mr. Wrightington and Mr. Hall, include Charles G. Bancroft, George L. Barnes, Walter C. Fish, F. C. McDuffie, P. A. O'Connell and Arthur L. Robinson.

## UNION ASKED TO ORGANIZE FACTORY

LYNN, Mass.—Invitation has been extended to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union by J. J. Grover Sons, shoe manufacturers of this city, to organize their factory at Stoneham, it is reported today. President John S. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union has informed the manufacturers that his organization will not enter Lynn except upon request from the shoe workers themselves.

J. Hubert Grover of the firm declared today that he believes the time is not far distant when the manufacturers and their employees will join in an effort to adopt the stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, which was superseded by the United Shoe Workers of America.

## HARVARD MAN FOR PHILIPPINE POST

WASHINGTON—Asst. Atty-Gen. Winfred T. Denison of Portland, Me., a graduate of Harvard University, will be nominated by President Wilson as secretary of the interior and commissioner of the Philippine islands. Mr. Denison was an appointee in the department of justice of President Taft and remained in office. Mr. Denison is a member of the Progressive party.

## SCHOOLS MAY GET U. S. ARMY PRICES

WASHINGTON—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, is considering a plan recommended by Col. J. E. McMahon to authorize the selling of government military equipment and stores to military schools upon the same general terms as such supplies are furnished to the army.

## NEW COLLECTOR MEETS PRESIDENT; STUDIES METHODS

WASHINGTON—Edmund Billings, the new collector of customs at Boston is in Washington today in company with some 75 collectors of customs from all parts of the United States. The collectors spent last week in New York, where, under the direction of treasury officials, they made a study of the new tariff law and of general customs regulations and practices.

## REALTY MEN TALK FIRE PREVENTION

Further safe-guarding against fire was the topic of discussion at a special meeting of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange today in its headquarters, 209 Washington street. Mayor Fitzgerald, John M. Fenton and others spoke. The mayor said the expense of running the fire department in Boston is \$1,955,000 a year while St. Louis, with 16 miles larger territory, spends \$900,000. He saw no reason why the expense in the Boston department could not be cut down.

## BROOKLINE SELECTS SITE

A permanent site for the Brookline soldiers' monument was determined upon at a special meeting of the board of selectmen, the park commissioners and the trustees of the public library. The monument will be placed at Cypress and Washington streets, near the library.

## PROGRESSIVES TO HEAR MACH

Prof. Edmund von Mach of Harvard and Wendell Phillips Thore, president of the Massachusetts Progressive Party Club, are to be speakers at the meeting of the Massachusetts Women's Progressive Party Club at the Hotel Brunswick tomorrow afternoon.

## LYNN RECITALS ANNOUNCED

LYNN, Mass.—Shakespearean recitals by Marshall Derrah have been arranged by the Lynn Teachers' Club in the Classical high school, North Common street, as follows: Dec. 3, "The Tempest"; Dec. 10, "Macbeth"; Dec. 17, "Twelfth Night."

## EFFICIENCY TO BE THEME

Efficiency will be the theme under discussion in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, tonight before members of the Boston school of social science. The speaker is Miner Chapman.

## Fire Prevention Day

Inasmuch as the efficiency of the Fire Department depends upon receiving first alarms promptly, all citizens are hereby requested to familiarize themselves with the Location and Workings of the Fire Alarm Box nearest to their homes and places of business.

CHARLES H. COLE, Fire Commissioner, Nov. 10, 1913.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## ORNAMENTS FOR GIRDLES VARIED

In this hour of popularity for the girdle many women are inclined to make their own. A carefully chosen quality of ribbon, finished with a passementerie ornament at the end, is practically the whole of the girdle, says the New York Times. These ornaments are to be had ready cut and finished for this purpose. They are of beads, of silk, or wool embroidery, and they are priced according to the ornament, its size, and making. Belts may be had of kid which are soft and pliable. They come in all colors, and are finished with three large pearl unpierced buttons of colors which contrast with the color of the belt.

## FASHION'S FRILLS

Very smart are the women's shoes with black cloth tops and vamps of dull soft kid without tips.

Collars, jabots and fichus, if they give the vest or chemise effects, are fashionable.

Draped muffs of velvet are extremely large; they are frequently elaborately trimmed, says the Newark News.

To conceal, rather than outline the figure, is the distinguishing note of the up-to-date blouse.

Makers of gloves have provided for the sleeve that is not quite full length, by making a special glove of the pull-on capskin style to meet the requirement.

## SIX WAYS OF EARNING MONEY

Work of odd hours that pays well

The Chicago Tribune prints a series of letters from readers on "How to Earn Money During Spare Time." Some of the letters are appended.

I have an aunt who earns money at home by shortening and lengthening dresses for schoolgirls. This is quite a saving to parents who may have two or more daughters of different ages, as the younger sisters may use the dresses of the older sister by a little altering. She will shorten or lengthen dresses by narrowing the hem or facing. She sometimes has to make other alterations also. She charges from 15 to 20 cents for each dress, according to the amount of work it requires. It takes only about two hours' work for each dress and there is no expense except for a little thread.

I have a friend who makes a surprising amount of "pin money" making pennants. She not only keeps in stock those bearing the names of her city and nearby suburbs, high schools and colleges, but makes to order all sorts of society, fraternity and club pennants. This is pleasant work and not at all difficult.

A girl who is handy with the needle is making a tidy sum by taking orders for dolly holders for holiday gifts. The set consists of three holders easily made by cutting the foundations from cardboard, using a dinner plate, a salad plate, and a saucer to cut the circles and cutting two of each size. The inner side of the cardboard is lined with plain pink satin, while dainty pink cretonne is used for the top, the two being neatly joined around the edge.

Pink ribbons are then stitched to the lower circle, the upper circle laid on, and the ribbons tied, making a useful and attractive gift.

I think one could earn a neat little sum by purchasing a fluting iron, which costs little, and charging a small amount for fluting the ruchings that are so popular just now. They are not pretty after they have been laundered, and are usually discarded. If one could have them fluted they would be like new, thus being a saving to the wearer and an income to the one who does the work.

Soon the merchants will be decorating their display windows for the holidays, and for this purpose paper chrysantheums will be in demand. This is how to make them:

Fold a piece of tissue paper into a square seven and one half inches in diameter, fold on the diagonal, then fold again, edge to edge, and cut off the triangle resulting, which makes the square a round to shape the chrysantheum. Now cut in small strips, from edge to about one half inch from center, and when opened up it should have 24 long pointed petals. Each one of these must be curled by placing on a cushion, and using a hat pin; roll from end to center. Six leaves must be prepared in this way, and then gummed around a small piece of fringed tissue, wired and joined to a long piece of copper wire, which is to be the stem.

Cut a square from green tissue paper, a little smaller than flower petals, and put on last as a finish. Green leaf should be curled and cut like flower petals. Cover wire stem with green tissue paper.

A friend of mine averages \$6 a week making hats for friends. She is essentially tasty, has a family of four men, but finds leisure to "shop" with her friends. They select or rather decide on a model at a milliner's. Then they buy the necessary material for duplicating it. After all material is secured this woman makes the hat for \$3, which is,

## EMBROIDERY DESIGN FOR BABY'S DRESS YOKE

Neck to be finished with a ruffle of valenciennes lace



A touch of fine embroidery will make the baby's dress much more dainty. The flowers and leaves should be solidly worked with the dots as eyelets and the stems in the outline stitch. The dotted line indicates where the neck should be finished with a ruffle of valenciennes lace. Use mercerized cotton No. 30.

## GASOLINE IS AN AID IN WASHING

A little gasoline put into the wash water and a little more into the rinsing water will first loosen the dirt and then clear the clothes, leaving them as white as though they had been spread upon the grass for several hours, and the labor of washing is lessened half thereby. Fine shirtwaists and other delicate pieces should be "sozzled," never rubbed, and with the gasoline's aid very little manipulation should be required, for it is poor economy to allow such articles to become badly soiled. —Philadelphia Ledger.

## TENDER ROASTERS FOR SPRING

Profitable branch of poultry raising

If there is one branch of market poultry raising more profitable than any other, and yet generally neglected, it is the production of fall-hatched soft roasters. Soft roaster chickens are those which have been so fed and reared as to keep soft, their flesh tender and the end of the breastbone pliable. This kind of chicken usually weighs from three to eight pounds, with capons often growing to 10 or 12 pounds before they need to be marketed.

October or early November is a good time to start chickens, especially in the New England, Middle Atlantic and central states. Weather conditions are generally favorable for rapid growth, caus-

ing the chicks to feather well before winter sets in.

Plymouth Rocks are favorites for any kind of table poultry. They are ready for market at any age after eight weeks, will remain tender and grow to large size, with the meat fine-grained and generally yellow. Some prefer the Wyandottes, although they make small roasters. Others claim there is nothing equal to a Light Brahma. No matter what breed or variety you choose, the chickens should be all of one kind for the sake of uniformity at every stage of growth and for the sake of appearance when marketed, says the Country Gentleman.

Commercial chick feeds have reduced the amount of labor formerly required to supply the varied wants of baby chickens. Some of the best ready-mixed chick feeds are composed of finely cracked, sifted, kiln-dried Indian corn, cracked macaroni, wheat, cut oats and broken rice. It is best to buy grit separate. Steam-cooked rolled oats make a good alternate feed, handy to use and easily digested.

To hurry the young chicks along after they are two or three weeks old, give one moist mash daily—all they will eat up clean within 10 minutes—preferably in the latter part of the afternoon. This mixture should be composed of equal parts of ground grains, such as bran, cornmeal and sifted ground oats, mixed with sour milk. In the absence of milk use water and add a small amount of animal meal or beef scraps, increasing the amount as the chickens grow larger and stronger until the meat portion of the mash is at least 20 per cent.

As the chickens approach marketable age the proportion of cornmeal should also be increased for fattening, and the bran decreased. A small amount of salt and pepper should be added. Sugar is sometimes fed in the moist mash the last two weeks, a little at first, increasing the amount as the chickens learn to like it. No doubt sugar would be injurious to hens kept for eggs, but it is a good fattening food for chickens that are being prepared for market.

As long as moderately cool weather continues the chickens will do best on free range or in large yards, roosting in houses largely open on the south front at night. When the ground is frozen all poultry will do better if kept under cover, in a house or shed. Roosts or perches need not be provided for these soft roasters; in fact, it is better to let them crouch and sleep on the floor on beds of straw or dry leaves.

If these growing chickens are well fed every day and properly cared for they will reach marketable age in prime condition. Good soft roasters are never too fat.

By the latter part of March or first of April the previous spring and summer hatched chickens have either been all sold and eaten, or they have become too hard for roasting. It is then that the best markets call for these soft birds, and they sell quickly, alive or dressed, wholesale or retail. They bring better prices than at any other season of the year.

## TRIED RECIPES

## COCOA CAKE

One half cup butter, one cup sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon vanilla, three quarters cup sweet milk, one and three quarters cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder, four tablespoons cocoa. Cream butter, stir in sugar, add unbeaten eggs, and beat all together until creamy. Sift cocoa, baking powder and flour together, alternating with milk until batter is stiff enough to drop from spoon. Add vanilla. Bake in loaf in moderately hot oven for 30 minutes. Take for frosting two squares sweet chocolate, melted, stirred into one and one half cups con-

fectioners' sugar. Add drops of hot water until right consistency.—Chicago Tribune.

## RACKS FOR EGGS

Eggs, if kept in a cool place with a free circulation of air passing about them, will keep better than if otherwise stored, says the Newark News. Small racks for holding a dozen eggs are of convenient size for the refrigerator. They are made of enamel, the openings being of a size to hold an egg upright. Similar racks are made of wood and still others have a wooden base with a wire holder for each egg.

## WORTH KNOWING

If mixed with milk instead of water, mustard will not get dry, but will keep nice and fresh until it is all used up.

Better paint the pantry shelves with white enamel. It is cleaner and more lasting than paper, and it is very attractive.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to the water for basting meat will give it a rich brown color and the flavor will be much improved.

When cooking liver and bacon, get a sour apple, slice it very fine and add it to the gravy. This will impart a delicious flavor.

To retain the heat in sadirons, purchase a square soapstone and use it for an iron stand. The irons will remain hot twice as long.

If baked potatoes are allowed to stand in hot water for 15 minutes they require but half the baking and are more palatable and meaty.—Dallas News.



You

Whose Family Is Small,

who can cook with the best of materials, who do not simply have to "get meals" but can take pride in your cooking—You should use

Pillsbury's Best Flour

For this flour is ground from the choicest wheat. It is so pure and wholesome that it measures up to your standard of the best of materials.

Send For The Pillsbury Cook Book

It contains over 230 receipts. They cover the whole range of cookery. And they are economical. Moreover, they, like the flour, have been tested and are sure Success-bringers. You need this book. Attractively printed, fully illustrated, wide margins for memoranda. 128 pages. Send 10c stamps or coin. Address "Pillsbury," Dept. M, Minneapolis, Minn.

## MODES IN BRIEF

Two-tone or plaited hosiery comes in a wide variety of colorings and combinations of colors.

Small draped hats of velvet with a single feather fancy tellingly placed are in unusually good taste, says the Newark News.

Duvetyn which has made so strong an appeal this fall for suitings, has much in its favor besides the exquisite colorings in which it is to be had. It is not only soft and supple, but has considerable warmth.

A distinctive note of the embroidery which is used on gowns this season is the degree to which it is padded. Apparently it cannot be too heavily padded, and when the handwork is done in worsteds the padding is accentuated.

## GRAVITY CLOCK

Among the smart English novelties seen is the new gravity clock which does not require winding, says the New Haven Journal-Courier. The motive power is supplied by the weight of the clock which takes seven days to travel down upright bars. At the end of the seven days the clock is simply raised to the top again. The clock stands on a handsome mahogany base and the bars are supported from the center of a handsome arch of mahogany.

## SKIRT HANGERS

A very satisfactory way to keep tailored skirts in perfect condition is to use trousers hangers for them, says the St. Louis Republic. Fold the skirt over double at the belt and fasten the trousers hanger over the folds. To keep the hanger from marking the material it presses on, sew a covering of unbleached linen over the clamps.

## TABLE FAVORS OF BISQUE NEW

Dinner may be started well by a trifle

Much originality may be couched in the miniature forms of table favors, for they have an accepted place in all kinds of entertainment, whether formal or informal. Indeed, some trifle which is apt and clever, and applicable to the occasion, may often be the cause of making a dinner or luncheon go. It starts the flow of conversation and may be the cause of much merriment and fun.

Favors may be very simple, as well as very elaborate and expensive. Hand-painted place cards or boxes, silver trinkets and French novelties are never cheap, but just as effective devices of paper may be had at a nominal cost. Quite a charming idea is the combination of place card and favor in the form of a bouquet holder, filled with little French bouquets, either of real or imitation flowers, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. The little vase-like holder is a part of the card itself and stands before each plate, carrying out the color scheme of the table.

Large satin roses for nuts or sherbet make handsome decorations, as are also the dainty little hat boxes filled with candy or French bouquets, which are tied with bunches of ribbon through which sprays of fresh or artificial flowers are thrust. Favors made of bisque are one of the newest conceits for table embellishments. Figurines, dressed

Waistcoats make an important feature of winter styles. This one is simulated, the vest portions being attached to the lining of the coat.

The suit is made of diagonal in a rough weave with the vest portions of a heavy ribbed silk in two tones, while the collar is of plush.

The combination of materials is as smart as the cut of the costume, and one of the greatest advantages found in these waistcoats is the effective use they allow of handsome brocade and fancy materials.

Just as illustrated, this suit is a practical one, but were it made of wool velours with the waistcoat of broadcloth velvet, it would become something exceedingly handsome, adapted to afternoon visits.

Still another effect could be obtained by making the collar of fur in place of velvet and still another way is to finish all the edges of the coat with fur while a band of fur is placed around the edge of the skirt.

The skirt is cut in four pieces. The front and back edges are lapped, while the drapery is massed at the sides and there are inverted plaits below.

For the medium size the coat will require 3 3/4 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 44 or 52 inch wide, with 1 1/2 yards of

silk 21 inches wide for the vest, 1/2 yard 21 for the collar; the skirt 5 1/2 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7961) is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7932) from 22 to 30 waist. They can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Gilt or wicker baskets filled with flowers or candy are always effective; and dear to the feminine heart are the French pin trays and cushions, so irresistible when made of tapestry, tarnished gold lace and tiny roses. Flower pots and little pedestals or columns, decorated with flowers, may also prove additions to the decorative beauty of the table.

Many favors are made expressly for special entertainments, to carry out a hostess' ideas. In the case of an elaborate "fish dinner," all the decorations were chosen to emphasize this particular feature.

For hunting luncheons, there are favors of beautifully modeled animals in miniature size, made from Vienna bronze.

The lighting of a table has much to do with its successful embellishment and those who do not care to depend entirely upon candle light, which gives but the softest glow, may now get a very good effect with the subdued reflected light of the modern chandelier.





# Mr. Mellen Tells of His Work

Former Head of New Haven Says Dividend Cut Was Not Necessary—He Declares He Was Made a Scapegoat

## HIS POLICY DEFENDED

Early federal ownership of the railroads of the United States is the summing up in a statement made by Charles S. Mellen, to the Boston Post in which he reviews his administration of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and its subsidiary lines and interests. Mr. Mellen declares that the New Haven could have continued its 8 per cent dividend and that the Boston & Maine need not have been affected financially. Mr. Mellen says that he could have electrified the New Haven from Boston to New York and built two extra tracks between Providence and Boston with the money devoted to the Westchester branch.

Mr. Mellen says the financial reverses of the New England railroad lines are due to contests between New York and Boston bankers. He insists that he is glad to be relieved of the responsibility he had and declares he was deposed as a propitiation to public distrust. He says he knew last February that Howard Elliott had been picked out to succeed him.

Reviewing the 10 eventful years of his presidency of the New Haven road, Mr. Mellen said, in part:

"Practically all the difficulty that has surrounded every move made by the New Haven in the last 10 years has been stirred up by Boston bankers who were desirous of controlling the New England trolley field. Of course there developed additional opposition in the case of the Boston & Maine acquisition.

"So I tendered my resignation in due time. But until the Grand Trunk indictment came and until I knew that the directors had deserted me to save themselves, the New Haven dividend was in no immediate danger, and, in fact, was being earned by a larger margin of safety than at any time since I had charge of the road.

"I believe that no man in the country is worth more than \$25,000 per year. And I know that I would have worked fully as hard for the New Haven railroad for \$25,000 as I did for the \$60,000 or \$75,000.

"The railroads will all go under government ownership. It is coming quickly. There is not the big money in railroads that there used to be. There will not be any great opposition to government ownership when the time arrives, because private capital will find the field unprofitable as a result of the too strict regulation."

## MR. ELLIOTT MAKES COMMENT ON MR. MELLEN'S TALK

Howard Elliott, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the New Haven railroad, said in comment upon Mr. Mellen's statement, that since he had been head of the railroad in New England he had seen many indications that the banking houses of both Boston and New York are anxious to help the New England railroad situation in every way that they can.

"As to the trolley," Mr. Elliott declared, "the Boston & Maine railroad, the steamships and any other outside purchases, I desire to say again that all of these matters are under the most careful investigation by committees of the directors."

Mr. Elliott said the impression might be given by Mr. Mellen's statement that Mr. Elliott knew in February that he was to join the New Haven board, but this he declares a mistake, but he said he knew that Mr. Mellen would not intentionally make a misstatement about him. He said he did not know he would come to the New Haven till last July.

He said: "I believe it is not my place or my duty to comment on the past relations of the road with various banking houses, or upon past transactions."

## ORGANIZATION OF HEBREWS IS TO DIVIDE ACTIVITIES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Young Men's Hebrew Association held its semi-annual meeting Sunday afternoon at its rooms in the Produce building on Lyman street, and received reports from secretaries and committees which proved that the organization has completed a very successful half-year of work.

## BRISTOL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING OPEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Bristol Young Men's Christian Association building in Providence, which has just been opened, after having been in the hands of the carpenters, painters and plumbers for several weeks past, or since the sum of \$10,000 was raised in a finance campaign, is today in active use. A sum of about \$6000 was spent in putting the building in its present condition.

## HUGER ELLIOT TO BE SPEAKER

Huger Elliot of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts will speak before the Mineral Art League at the Hotel Oxford Saturday afternoon on "Art from the Standpoint of Reason." The talk will be illustrated by photographs.

## THOMAS LAWSON HEARD ON COPPER AMALGAMATION

Thomas W. Lawson testified today before Gen. Charles K. Darling, special examiner, in the suit of Peter Geddes et al., partners in the firm of Dreyfoos, Blum & Co., against the Anaconda Mining Company, John D. Ryan, J. W. Allen, W. D. Thornton, A. C. Carson and E. S. Perry, now pending in the United States district court in Montana, to secure the annulment of the sale of the Alice company to the Anaconda.

It is alleged that the Amalgamated and the Anaconda secured control of the Alice Company stock and sold the company to the Anaconda as part of a scheme of amalgamation. Mr. Lawson was called to testify as to the part he had in the amalgamation scheme. Senator Thomas W. Walsh of Montana appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Lawson said he had been active in the purchase of control of the Anaconda, Butte & Boston, Boston & Montana and Parrot to the Amalgamated and then explained the general plan. He said it was not intended to advance prices, but to prevent an abnormal increase.

## PROVIDENCE CITY DEBT INCREASES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The net city debt of Providence at the close of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, was \$12,061,238.82, an increase of \$506,003.82 over the amount of the debt Sept. 30, 1912, according to figures compiled by City Auditor Chase in his report to the city council.

The raise in the city liabilities over the figures of last year is caused by a marked increase in the floating and funded indebtedness, which jumped during the year more than a million dollars. The gross debt of the city, Sept. 30, was \$20,632,000, against a total of \$19,546,000 for the same date, 1912.

## R. I. GOOD ROADS ENVOYS NAMED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island will be represented at the fourth American Good Roads Congress, to be held in connection with the tenth annual convention of the American Road Builders Association in Philadelphia Dec. 9 to 12, inclusive, by the state board of public roads, and the clerk and engineer of the commission.

## STONEHAM PLANS UPLIFT MEETING

STONEHAM, Mass.—The Board of Trade has made plans for a series of monthly meetings, the purpose of which will be to bring together those citizens interested in helping to make Stoneham a better place to live in by increasing its industrial and residential growth and working for civic improvements.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The New Haven and Boston & Albany roads will furnish a special train tonight from Taunton to Worcester and return for the accommodation of Taunton Lodge of Odd Fellows.

John Buckley, construction foreman terminal division Boston & Maine road, has a bridge crew with derrick car making extensive improvements on tracks 2 and 3 in North station train shed.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 444, occupied by Henry B. Davidson, director Erie railway and party, passed through Boston over the New England lines early this morning en route from Groton, Mass., to New York city.

Chester I. Smith, California representative of the Raymond & Whitcomb Company, is a guest of Fred C. Choate, assistant passenger trainmaster Boston & Maine railway, North station.

## PUBLIC INSTALLATION HELD

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Young Men's Hebrew Association publicly installed its officers last evening and was addressed in Yiddish by Rabbi J. D. Jurman of Boston.

## RATES PROPOSED BY B. & M. OPPOSED BY BUSINESS MEN

In the Boston & Maine rate advance case, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is mailing to the interstate commerce commission a 45-page brief, in which the Boston Wholesale Grocers Association, Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, Boston Potato Receivers Association, New England Lumber Dealers Association, New England Paper & Pulp Association, New England Shoe and Leather Association and New England Coal Dealers Association are joining.

The brief states that the organizations enumerated "sympathize with the road's management, but however, much they may regret the losses which have befallen the owners of the property, maintain that the grievous financial condition upon them through past mismanagement cannot in justice be transferred to the public."

## SETTLEMENT WORK

Under the auspices of the Boston Social Union lectures are to be given at six settlements every second Friday morning in each month for the benefit of the workers belonging to all the settlements in the union. The series will open this week, and the schedule of topics, places and lecturers is as follows: "Amusements and Recreation," Elizabeth Peabody House, Mrs. Eva W. White; "The Neighborhood," Miss Esther Barrows, South End House; "Neighborhood Cleanliness," Women's Residence, Miss Mary Strong; "School Visiting and Education," Ellis Memorial, Miss Jane McCrady; "Homemaking and Thrift," Lincoln House, Miss Grace Willis; "Races," Denison House, Miss Geraldine Gordon.

"What Americans Can Do for the Immigrants" was the subject discussed yesterday afternoon at the Civic Service House by Miss Grace Abbott of the state immigration commission, who was the guest of honor at a reception given by the clubs. Last evening a concert was given at the house by Lithuanians. Tuesday evening the Betsy Ross Club will hold a party at Howe hall.

Invitations are being sent out by the Frances Willard settlement for the dedication of the Nellie E. Cook dormitory at Llewellyn lodge, Bedford, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15, at 3:15. Those taking part in the program will be Miss Mary L. Thompson, Miss Sarah C. Grant, Mrs. E. Nelson Blake, Miss Elizabeth P. Gordon, Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, Mrs. M. E. A. Gleason, the Rev. Charles S. Pease, Mrs. Anna M. Younkin, and the Rev. David C. Torrey.

Members of the Disraeli Club are working hard on the debate to be held Sunday evening, Nov. 30, at the Elizabeth Peabody house on the question: "Resolved That Clean Journalism is Preferable to Sensational Journalism." The debate will be open to the public.

Wednesday afternoon the women residents of Ellis Memorial will keep open house at 34 Church street for the mothers of the neighborhood. On Thursday afternoon they will extend their hospitality to the teachers of the Abraham Lincoln school. On Friday afternoon the first meeting of the season of the junior municipal league will be held and plans made by the girls for cooperation with the Women's Municipal League in helping to bring about right conditions in streets and alleys and the various markets of the district. The new gymnasium completed at 12 Carver street is now in use for classes.

Hale house reports that the class in Jewish folk singing organized during Mary Antin's recent visit is planning to meet at the house every Friday evening. Two new clubs for girls, the campfire organization and the class in graded games, are active and achieving results. The latter club meets at Parker Memorial Friday evenings under the direction of Miss Carrie Dinner.

Several sets of answers have already been received at Lincoln house in reply to the questions sent out to members concerning the government of the house and its relation to the neighborhood. The contests close Dec. 1.

The People's orchestra of the Boston musical school settlement is planning to give a public concert the first Sunday afternoon in January at Huntington Chambers hall. A faculty concert will be given Sunday evening, Nov. 16, at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street.

## CALIFORNIANS WANT ROAD TO REDWOOD PARK

Sempervirens Club Members Look Forward to Building of \$70,000 Way—Have Just Returned from Big Basin

## WONDERS TO BE SAVED

SAN JOSE, Cal.—The California Sempervirens Club, named after the great trees which it has been instrumental in preserving, has returned from its fourteenth annual outing in the California Redwood park, commonly known as the Big Basin. More enthusiastic than ever over these wonders of nature, set in the midst of a magnificent virgin forest, they are looking eagerly forward to the building of the fine automobile road, for which the California Legislature recently appropriated \$70,000. This road, extending over the Saratoga summit from San Jose, will make the Redwood park easily accessible from this city, and will open a delightful trip to motoring parties from San Francisco and other bay cities.

The Sempervirens Club was organized in May, 1900, by a party of artists and nature lovers, for the purpose of arousing interest in preserving what remained of the wonderful forests of the Santa Cruz mountains, that had at one time clothed the whole range with magnificent verdure. A few of these people had penetrated into the heart of the region known as the Big Basin, and had found that here at least the lumber mill and the woodman's axe had not yet completed their devastating work. Here within a huge natural basin crossed at intervals by lesser mountain ranges, there still remained thousands of acres of untouched forests; and for the preservation of these majestic redwood trees they resolved to band themselves together to do everything in their power to bring the matter to the attention of the state, that California might hand down this garden as a perpetual heritage of botanical and artistic value to her children.

In a few months the Sempervirens Club gained many members. Through newspapers and magazines public enthusiasm was aroused, and the matter was at last brought before the Legislature. After much opposition, entailing tireless work on the part of its supporters, an enabling act was passed and an appropriation secured. Then the Governor appointed a commission to look into the purchase of the basin as a park.

This was no simple matter, as the lumbermen holding the land were loath to part with so much fine standing timber. In some places the standing redwood timber ran as high as 500,000 feet to the acre by actual estimate, not to mention the oak, madrone, fir, pine and other woods of less value. Finally, however, a tract of 3800 acres in the heart of the basin was secured for \$250,000. Since that time a tract of over 3000 acres additional has been purchased in another part of the basin, so that the state park now comprises some 7000 acres. The Sempervirens Club is still agitating the securing of more.

In the establishment of this preserve there is secured pleasure and profit not alone to Californians but to the whole world. The giant redwood trees that form its most interesting features are members of the Sequoia family, a race of trees now found in no part of the world except California, and only in limited areas here. There are two varieties of Sequoias in California—the Sequoia Gigantea of the Sierra Nevada range, and the Sequoia Sempervirens of the coast range, sometimes known as coast redwood. Of the former, the national government has preserved some fine groups, the largest being the giant forest in Tulare county, an immense tract known as the Sequoia National park. The Sequoia Sempervirens of the coast, however, had not been preserved until the matter was brought to the attention of the state of California, with the resultant establishment of the California Redwood park.

The Sequoia family is interesting as the sole representative of a race of giant trees which before the glacial period were widely spread over the northern hemisphere. It is claimed that specimens in a fossil state have been discovered on Disco island in Baffin bay, and among the relics of the cave man in Europe.

## Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont & Boylston Streets

## New Furs

The entirely different styles in which fur garments are now made are exceptionally beautiful and very attractive.

Make a comparison of our complete stock, it is by far the finest that has ever been shown by us.

Special Values in			
Hudson Seal Coats			
\$150	\$185	\$195	\$225
Persian Lamb Coats			
\$225	\$250	\$275	\$385

*A Special Sale in Cloth Coat Department takes place tomorrow, Tuesday—Coats and Wraps for every occasion at about one-third less than regular prices.*



have been found pieces of redwood trees. Prof. William Russell Dudley of Stanford University once wrote a life history of a redwood, one of moderate size, about 15 feet in diameter and 370 feet in height; he estimated it to be 2171 years old.

## PATERSON BOARD OF TRADE LOOKS FOR INDUSTRIES

Organized in 1908 It Has Conducted Exposition, Built Public Park, Established Loan Company for Poor; Other Activities

## CLEAN CITY CAMPAIGN

PATERSON, N. J.—With all of Paterson's industries—in one at least of which this city leads the world—it was as late as 1908 that a board of trade was organized here. But no time has been lost by that institution since its organization and much of the renewed hustle this city has shown, as well as many of the improvements noticeable, is due to the activities of this business body.

The Board of Trade of Paterson has sent out thousands of books and circulars in every direction, exploiting the advantages of the city for convention, merchandise or factory site. It published a magazine, sending copies to every kindred organization in the United States, calling attention from time to time to the various happenings in and around Paterson calculated to show the city in a favorable light or giving proof of Paterson's desirability as a location.

An industrial exposition has just been held under the supervision of the Board of Trade and has proved a great success; so much so, in fact, that another show has been planned for next year. One of the most commendable and most highly appreciated and far-reaching innovations with which the board ever has had anything to do was the organization of a remedial loan association, the purpose of which is to protect poor borrowers from the professional loan at an exorbitant interest rate. Over \$50,000 was lent last year and many needy persons were helped in this way and at the same time they were protected against usury. The effect of this has been very far-reaching.

Improvement was made in matter of street cleaning and the general appearance of yards, arcways and the like by a clean city campaign conducted by the board. School children were utilized in the movement of advertising the campaign by the presentation of buttons, while circulars and a calendar, setting forth the purposes of the movement, were placed in every home. The movement was a great success.

Four well-known plats of ground in the center of the town, adjoining each other, were changed into a park of 12 acres, making a beautiful breathing spot that is generally admired. The board fought strenuously for the passage of a grade crossing law in the state of New Jersey and is now engaged in efforts to have the railroads eliminate the crossings. Every year the efficient charities of the city are endorsed by the board. This year the work will be carried further than any year heretofore, and good results are expected. Plans for next year include enlarged publicity work, the organization of a traffic bureau and an industrial exposition.

## NATIONAL GRANGE DELEGATES POUR INTO MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER, N. H.—All day regular and special trains brought grangers from every part of the United States to this city for the 10-day session of the National Grange. About 20,000 visiting delegates are expected.

Among earliest arrivals are the men who will direct the convention, including National Master Oliver Wilson of Peoria, Ill.; National Secretary C. M. Freeman of Tippecanoe City, O.; C. S. Stetson of Greene, Me., chairman, and C. O. Raine of Canton, Mo., secretary of the national executive committee.

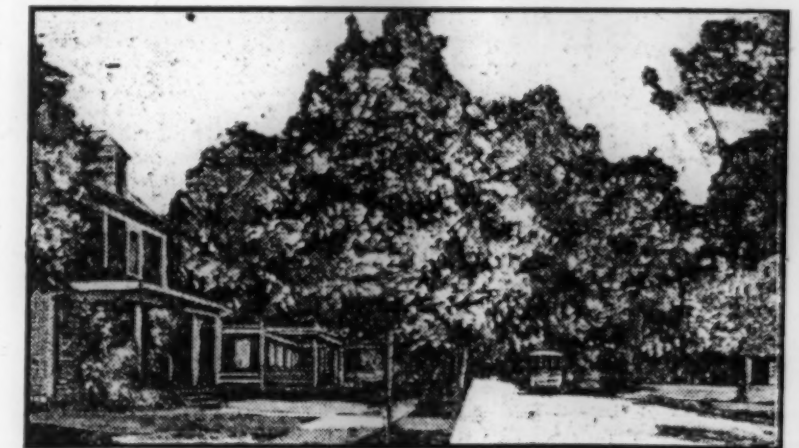
## MINISTER RETURNS TO BOSTON

QUINCY, Mass.—With the beginning of his ministerial work yesterday at the United Presbyterian church, the Rev. Donald B. McLeod returns to the city as a pastor, after an absence of 20 years. When the Rev. Mr. McLeod was here before he was minister at the First Presbyterian church.

## METAL TRADES TO TALK SCALE

To act on the recommendations for the 1914 wage scale, which are expected to be announced publicly tomorrow, the Charlestown Navy Yard A. F. of L. metal trades council will hold a special meeting on Thursday evening at Owl's hall, Charlestown.

## EAST AVENUE IN NEW PHILADELPHIA



Glimpse at street in county seat, known widely for its lawns and shade trees

## Filene's A Seasonable Sale of TOILET GOODS

During this sale, special get-acquainted prices will prevail, but our regular prices are as low as the lowest.

We are never undersold. If an article is advertised elsewhere, the Filene Toilet Goods Shop meets that price, whether it be for a day or a week.

The following examples are offered as extra opportunities to demonstrate the advantages of purchasing in the Filene Toilet Goods Shop:

35c Rubber Gloves	28c
Filene's 50c Cold Cream	32c
Filene's 50c Bath Salts	32c
Filene's 50c Face Powder	32c
Filene's Imported Toilet Soap, 75c box	50c
Filene's 10c Bath Soap	7c
Filene's \$1.25 Toilet Water	85c
\$1.50 Guaranteed Hair Brushes	95c

Many other economies that should merit a visit to this department (FILLENE'S—MAIN FLOOR)



(Photo by Hill, San Jose)

Members of Sempervirens Club party in a hollow tree—18 persons in all



# Historic Church of Brockton Is Celebrating

First Congregational Organization, "Old North Parish," Has Week's Program in Observance of Its 175th Anniversary

## CURTIS GUILD SPEAKER

BROCKTON, Mass.—This place was first known as the North Parish of the old town of Bridgewater, and this week the First Congregational church, the organization of the old North Parish, is observing its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, beginning tonight.

A week's services will be given over to its observance of the anniversary. The exercises will begin with "civic night" this evening, when it is expected that Mayor Hickey, members of the city council and many others will be present. Former Gov. Curtis Guild is to be the principal speaker.

Tuesday night will be devoted to the Congregational churches which looked to the First church for their beginning, and Wednesday afternoon and evening the memorial boulder placed upon the church green by the Deborah Sampson chapter, D. A. R., will be unveiled with suitable exercises.

"Old Home" night will be observed Thursday evening. It is expected that four former pastors, the Rev. Messrs. Stevens, Price, Martin and Carlisle, will be present.

Christian Endeavor night will be observed Friday evening, with the ordination of Rupert Simonds, a member of this church, as a special feature. The following Sunday there will be a reproduction of one of the old time services, without music, and with a sermon conforming to the trend and temper of those austere days.

## Shoes Made Early

Shoes began to be made in the North Parish and the farmers came to this locality for footwear, while the North Parish looked to outside farmers for food. This situation still exists and is

typified every fall in the Brockton fair, when this prosperous, bustling city of shoes throws open its gates and the farmers come from every direction, far and near, bringing the finest production of the soil.

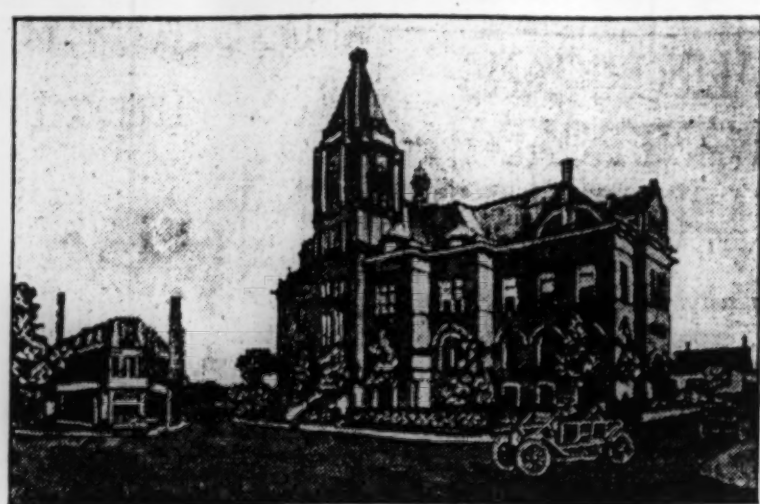
Brockton is a compact city five miles from north to south and 5½ miles from east to west. It is 20 miles south of Boston on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad and has 25 trains each way daily. In every direction there is at least one important city or town, and the Brockton schoolboy might be taught something like this: Plymouth, the shire town of Plymouth county, 24 miles southeast of Brockton; Dedham, the shire town of Norfolk county, 16 miles northwest; Taunton shire town of Bristol county, 15 miles southwest; New Bedford, 35 miles south; Fall River, 30 miles southwest and to be connected by canal; Newport R. I., 49 miles southwest; Whitman, on its eastern border, 4½ miles away, using the same water system, exchanging shoe operatives every night and morning and to all intents and purposes a sister town divided by a line hardly imaginary; Provincetown, at the tip end of Cape Cod only 100 miles by rail and with every town on the cape along the route; New York 210 miles away, reached by steam train and steamship.

The city is a trading center for a population of 100,000, accommodated by electric street railway systems affording passenger and express service and radiating in nine directions, making the city favorable for retail trade. It is a city of homes, of prosperity and optimism, where energy is universal and labor is well paid; a city which has accomplished much and which promises greater things in the future.

Christian Endeavor night will be observed Friday evening, with the ordination of Rupert Simonds, a member of this church, as a special feature. The following Sunday there will be a reproduction of one of the old time services, without music, and with a sermon conforming to the trend and temper of those austere days.

## Street Improvements

When Brockton built its city hall in 1891 the \$325,000 structure was placed on the lot where formerly stood the old Center school, practically the geographical center of the city. There was much criticism at the time on account of the surroundings, but with the handsome building one placed there the process of bringing the surroundings up to the



City hall in Brockton, which proposed avenue would pass

standard began. Now there is a plan on foot which is expected eventually to make City Hall square a place of beauty.

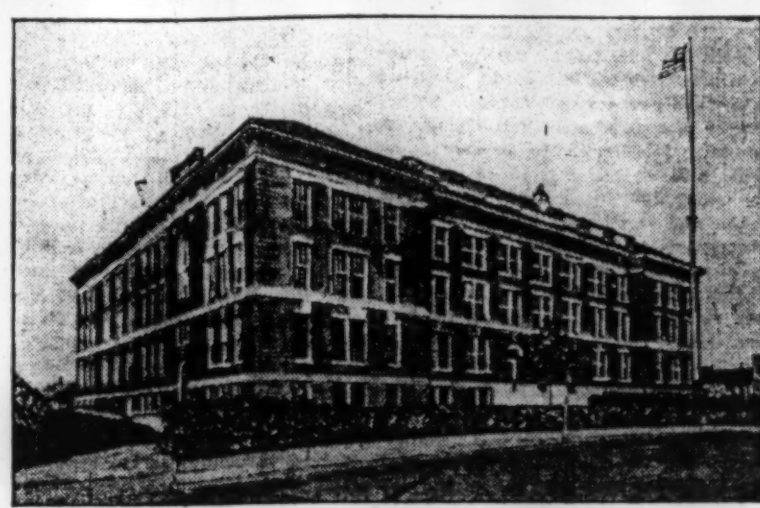
The proposition is to have an avenue 50 feet wide connect School street and White avenue, passing the main entrance to city hall. This street will also connect City Hall square with the public library building erected this year, with the high school building, with the handsome new building of the Home National Bank looking directly down the avenue, and the postoffice building on the west side. It will also lead to the new Y. M. C. A. building, now in process of erection at an estimated cost of \$200,000.

Another ambitious project expected to engage the attention of the city council of 1914 is the extension of Center street. This street is the city's gateway from its railroad stations. Just west of where Center street joins Main street is Alton street, a crooked, unsightly lane. The proposition is to extend Center to Highland street, making a way 60 feet wide, with a slight bend, coming out on Warren avenue opposite Highland street.

It is estimated that the city would have to take land on both sides of the street, at a probable cost of \$250,000. But city planners have gone over the land and have convinced the Chamber

of Commerce, which has taken great interest in the proposition, that the city could sell the land after the street was built at a figure equal to the entire expense. To give some idea of the value of the land under present conditions, compared with what it would be with

## HIGH SCHOOL OF BROCKTON, MASS.



One of public buildings to be connected by highway improvement

## BROCKTON SYRIANS ARE TO ORGANIZE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Nearly 300 Brockton Syrians at a meeting in the Y. M. C. A. hall yesterday afternoon made preliminary plans for an organization to further educational work among the Syrians. Emen Sliby of New Haven, Conn., New England organizer, urged that special attention be paid to citizenship.

The immigration department of the Y. M. C. A., through Secretary Guy D. Gold, cooperated, and other speakers were Mayor C. M. Hickey, the Rev. Alan Hudson, Senator E. W. Clark, C. P. Holland and Superintendent of Schools G. L. Farley.

**ACADEMY HEAD PASSES AWAY**  
EXETER, N. H.—Dr. Harlan P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, has passed away at his home in Abbot place.

the project consummated, witness that land is now assessed for 10 and 12 a square foot within a stone's throw of land on the main thoroughfare now assessed for \$13 a foot. It is believed the proposed extension will increase the area of the city's retail shopping district.

Almost at the end of this proposed extension is the high school building, erected a few years ago at a cost of \$300,000. A new building, to be erected at a similar cost, is proposed for an adjacent lot for a girls' high school. This also will come before the city council of 1914 as one of the important works of the year. The building as planned is to be 183 feet long by 126 feet wide and will have 38 rooms. It is proposed to have on the third floor a domestic science department in four rooms, and a sewing department in four other rooms. There will be a gymnasium and shower baths in the basement. The arrangements for halls, entrances and exits are largely the same as in the present building.

## Schools and Progress

The number of pupils attending the Brockton high school, compared with the population, is said to be proportionately

greater than in any other city in the commonwealth, a distinction which the city regards with pride. The high school has 60 teachers, and nearly 300 teachers constitute the instructing force of the public schools of the city.

Brockton's population has reached 65,000, and the city is looking forward to 100,000 within the next few years. In preparation for that day parks are being built, and modern business buildings are replacing antiquated structures. The change in the shopping district has been marked in the last decade. Project now well thought out promise soon to transform the present city useful into the city beautiful.

## STORE NEWS

W. F. Watters of the Jordan Marsh Company has returned from a 10 days' trip. His headquarters were in New York, but he spent most of his time through the day playing golf on Long Island.

Fraulein Frances Spindel, from one of the German universities, has been engaged as teacher for the new German conversational class which has been organized by the Filene Cooperative Association. The class meets at noon on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Miss Elizabeth Dearborn, formerly with John J. Stevens & Co., is now located in the hosiery department of C. F. Hovey & Co.

Miss Alice Prendergast has resigned her position in the linen department of the Shepard Norwell Company, to take charge of one of the departments for Beattie & McGuire.

J. H. Brosseau has taken up his duties as floor manager for the Henry Siegel Company. He has held a similar position with the Jordan Marsh Company for several years.

**PAWTUCKET, R. I.**—Miss Anna C. Murray, who has been in the employ of Shartenberg & Robinson for 25 years as saleswoman and buyer, was recently presented with a check of \$500 by the firm in appreciation of her services. She also received a personal letter from Jacob Shartenberg, president of the company, and a large number of floral tributes, among them being a bouquet of 25 American beauty roses from the buyers of the store.

**BROCKTON HAS CONTEST**  
BROCKTON—Brockton will have five mayoralty candidates at least. Four of them are Mayor Charles M. Hickey, Democrat; Harry C. Howard, Republican; John A. Jackson, and Joseph W. Kelley, Socialist. The Progressive candidate is not named.

**THEATER UNDER NEW MANAGER**  
TURNERS FALLS, Mass.—The Collette opera house, which will be known in the future as the Turners Falls opera house, will be opened for the first time tonight under its new manager, Phil Brunell.

# BEAUMONT EAGER FOR CANAL

Waterway to Be Opened in Spring Giving Texas City's Great Output Direct Access to Oceans

## HAS STEADY GROWTH

BEAUMONT, Tex.—Having become one of the principal cities of Texas, Beaumont eagerly looks to the day, now almost here, when it will become a deep-water port with a beautiful land-locked harbor.

Discovery near this city, on Jan. 10, 1901, of what is said to be the greatest oil field in the world, and the remarkable boom which followed for two years, gave the place widespread publicity. Although the world may have heard less of Beaumont of late than at that time, the city has steadily kept on growing.

## Rice Interest Great

More than 70,000 acres are planted to rice every year in this country and within a radius of 20 miles of Beaumont. Within a radius of 100 miles 160,000 acres more are in rice, making this city the center of one of the most densely cultivated and highly developed rice sections in the world. The value of the rice product in Jefferson county alone is more than \$2,000,000 annually. It was in 1893 that the first sack of rice was grown near the city.

Ten years ago the pioneer settlers here stoutly declared that cotton and corn could not be raised in this country. This year there was planted more than 1000 acres of cotton which yielded far above the average of the state, some running more than a bale per acre. Thousands of acres of corn were planted this year and the yield average for this crop also was above the state average. Truck gardening is being rapidly developed. Last year a large pickle concern established salting vats here, and farmers have begun to grow cucumbers extensively. Fig growing is another important industry.

The oil business has settled or grown to an immense industry of refining. In this country are three of the largest refineries in the world, one at Beaumont, one at Port Arthur and another at Port Neches. Two eight-inch pipe lines bring 50,000 barrels of oil every day from the



Busy spot on Pearl street, principal street of Beaumont

Oklahoma oil fields. A line connects with the Caddo fields at Shreveport and other fields, like Sour Lake, Humble, Saratoga, Batson, Goose Creek, Electra and Powell are connected with pipe lines to Beaumont.

The lumber interests here are very large. There are 125 sawmills with an aggregate daily capacity of 12,500,000 feet of lumber, worth \$200,000, located within a radius of 100 miles of Beaumont, a territory known as the "Beaumont country." Four large sawmills are located in the city.

There are three large rice mills, a large handle factory, foundries, iron working plants, a half dozen wood working plants, a ship yard, a modern electric street railway with 12 miles of tracks and a fully equipped electric power plant. An interurban line to Port Arthur, 20 miles away, is to be completed this month. All the electric properties are owned by Stone & Webster of Boston. Since acquiring the properties here a year ago this syndicate has spent more than \$1,000,000 in improvements and betterments.

The city has more than 20 miles of paved streets, a sewer system costing more than \$400,000, and having about 18 miles of laterals and trunk sewers. It has 35 miles of gas mains, a complete water system and more than 100 miles of cement walks. New buildings within the past 12 months have aggregated \$322,718 in permits. There are several dwelling houses which cost above \$100,000 each

and many ranging from \$5000 to \$50,000, representing probably 40 to 50 per cent of the actual values. Beaumont has many and a great variety of retail stores, representing an investment of about \$10,000,000. It has two large wholesale hardware establishments, three wholesale grocery houses, a wholesale furniture house and two wholesale dry goods stores, and is an important distributing point for builders' supplies, including large quantities of sand and shell.

## Canal Nearly Ready

Beaumont is located on the Neches river, 28 miles from its mouth and 38 miles from Port Arthur, which is at the head of the Port Arthur ship channel, leading to the gulf through Sabine pass. Four enormous dredges are now cutting a channel 25 feet deep and 150 feet wide from the Port Arthur canal to the mouth of the Neches, which is expected to give Beaumont deep water facilities by next spring.

The city has seven brick schoolhouses for its more than 4000 white children and two frame buildings for negroes representing an investment of \$250,000.

Bonded indebtedness of the city is less than \$1,000,000. The tax rate is \$1.50 per \$100, and the total valuation this year is above \$32,000,000. Taxes are levied on 60 per cent of the actual valuation.

In 1890 the population was less than 1000; in 1890 it was more than 3000; in 1900, just before the oil boom, 9324; in 1910 it was 20,640, and now there are 30,000 in the city and immediate environs, according to the city directory.

There are a dozen or more handsome church buildings, a five-story Y. M. C. A. building, three national banks, one state bank and several private banking institutions and loan companies. The bank statements of Oct. 21 show \$6,220,246.08 deposits and \$5,488,466.14 loaned out. The banks carry a surplus of \$937,714.03 on a capital of \$700,000. Deposits usually run about \$7,000,000.

## COL. ROOSEVELT HAS QUIET SUNDAY

BUENOS AIRES—Theodore Roosevelt attended the inauguration of an agricultural exposition in this city Sunday, and later, accompanied by the acting President of the republic, Dr. de la Plaza, visited the hippodrome. On both appearances in public he was cheered by the populace.

# M'ALESTER TO SEE INDIAN LAND SOLD

Congress Has Established Office in Oklahoma Town, With an Appropriation of \$50,000, to Dispose of Last Holdings

## CONSEQUENT ACTIVITY

M'ALESTER, Okla.—With the sale of the last of the Indian tribal lands in Oklahoma to be conducted probably next January, and the prospect of a large number of purchasers being attracted here by this action of the federal government, McAlester, a city of 15,000 population, is looking forward with lively interest to the event. The lands to be sold comprise 438,000 acres of what is known as the coal and asphalt segregation, and 1,270,000 acres of pine and hardwood timber and pine lands.

The act of Congress authorizing the sale of the segregated lands provided for the establishment and maintenance of a land office at McAlester to handle the work, and carried an appropriation of \$50,000. The preliminary appraisements and classification have been under way for several months, the work is nearly completed and McAlester is fast becoming the objective point for people from all parts of the world who wish to obtain government lands at low prices.

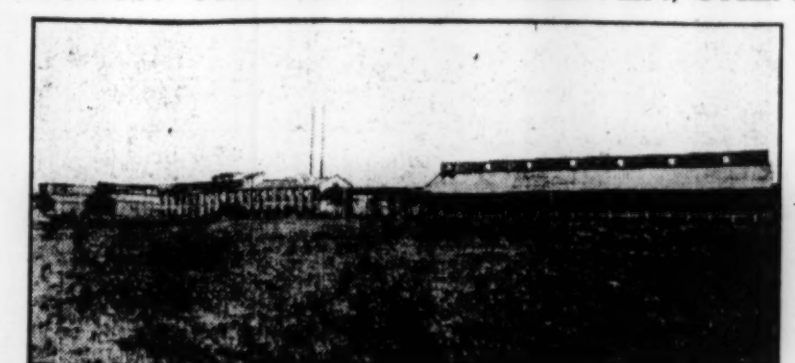
The land and timber will be sold together, the segregated land in tracts of not to exceed 160 acres to one purchaser, and the timber lands in maximum tracts of 640 acres. All the segregated land lies within six miles of a railroad, and tracts near townsites are being divided



Cotton ready to ship at McAlester—Raised in rich soil

into five and 10-acre lots, to be offered for truck patches and orchards. The timber lands lie farther back from the railroads. The latter are to be sold on terms of one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years. The terms of sale of the segregated lands have not yet been announced. They are to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, and it is thought they will be similar to the terms for the timber lands.

## COTTON OIL MILL IN M'ALESTER, OKLA.



Manufacture of product an industry of western town

this an ideal place for cattle, sheep and for truck patches and orchards. The timber lands lie farther back from the railroads. The latter are to be sold on terms of one fourth cash, balance in one, two and three years. The terms of sale of the segregated lands have not yet been announced. They are to be prescribed by the secretary of the interior, and it is thought they will be similar to the terms for the timber lands.

McAlester never has had a boom. Its growth has been gradual and substantial. It is the capital of Pittsburg, one of the largest and richest counties in the state. Exceptional railroad facilities have made McAlester the second jobbing city in Oklahoma. Its abundance of cheap fuel already has brought in manufacturing industries on a large scale, and its future as a manufacturing and distributing center is deemed to be assured. It is clean, modern, well-paved and lighted, and its public and private buildings are a credit to the city. There are half a dozen other towns closely connected with it by trolley, making it the center of a growing and prosperous community of 50,000 people engaged in mining, manufacturing, mercantile and agricultural pursuits.

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itself are the many new cities that have sprung up along the great waterway. Populated by 75 nationalities, they are fascinatingly cosmopolitan. At Cristobal and Balboa, the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Canal, fashionable resorts have been built.

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One of 416 lumber plants in district near Beaumont



# Mr. Smith's Views Made Public

Pay-as-You-Go Policy One of Features in Back Bay Mayorally Candidate's Declaration for Economy and Improvements

## FOR CLEAN CAMPAIGN

Earnest E. Smith is the first of the seven mayoralty candidates to announce a definite platform adopted for the coming campaign.

Councilor Smith has for his initial plank the pay-as-you-go policy. This, however, is not exclusive. President Thomas J. Kenny of the city council last Friday announced this as a cornerstone in the platform he will publish within a day or two.

Councilor Smith's platform was accompanied with a statement in which he says:

"Personalities offer no proper basis for any campaign. Tissue paper platforms of platitudes are no better. Combined effort for good government can be successful and lasting only if founded upon a concrete platform which an honest candidate offers as his covenant with the people.

"Sincere advocates of our new Boston charter," he continued, "recognize that, having eliminated all parties from our city ballot, a splendid opportunity exists for a clean campaign on a platform of municipal questions."

Mr. Smith's platform is:

"A. All annually recurrent expenses to be met from taxes and not by issuing bonds.

"B. Poll taxes to be abolished because they cost more to collect than they yield.

"C. Home rule without interference from the Legislature on all matters involving expense to the city.

"D. Taxes to be collected in two instalments to save the large interest charges caused by borrowing on short notes in anticipation of taxes.

"E. Thorough experimentation with street lights, followed by a five-year contract with the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, at a lower rate than at present.

"F. Economy in a city more than in a corporation should be tempered with humanity. Cuts in city luxuries should precede cuts in pay."

Next he lists two port development planks:

"A. City purchase of water front property as fast as the treasury will permit. Development by the city or upon indeterminate lease.

"B. Improved facilities for handling freight on Atlantic avenue and between the North and South stations."

Under charter changes he lists:

"A. Recall of the mayor, changed so that only a majority of the voters cast is necessary; provided only that such number is 25 per cent of registered voters in the city.

"B. Referendum to the people at city election of any question involving \$100,000 or more on which the mayor and the city council have been deadlocked for six months or more.

"C. Preferential ballot to be used for election of mayor and council without the 5000 signatures now required."

Six humanitarian planks he offers are:

"A. Segregation at Deer Island.

"B. Vocational training at all institutions; the products to be used by the city.

"C. Food prices reduced by lower transportation charges through the establishment of wholesale and retail public terminal markets.

"D. Erection of at least one municipal building or branch library each year.

"E. Rapid development of play grounds and the popularizing of parks.

"F. Protection of city by strict enforcement of our refuse contract or its cancellation. If the latter, incineration is to be substituted."

He completes his platform with what he terms the fundamental plank:

"A. Assessing of real estate by a method that will bring justice and equality between taxpayers instead of the present unsatisfactory condition.

"B. Boston pays 35 per cent of the expenses of the Commonwealth. As mayor I should urge the Legislature with my utmost power to amend the constitution to permit local option in methods of taxation."

Congressman James M. Curley issued a statement in which he expresses the belief that the wishes of Mayor Fitzgerald to retire from public life should be respected and formally announces himself a candidate for mayor and in the campaign to stay.

## TROLLEY ARBITERS ARE EXPECTED TO DECIDE CASE SOON

Announcement of their findings as to whether the new nine-in-eleven-hour law passed by the recent session of the Legislature is applicable to the Springfield and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway companies is expected to be made late today or tomorrow morning by the special board of arbitration following its meeting this afternoon at the office of Henry V. Cunningham, Tremont building.

William P. Hayes of Springfield, arbitrator appointed by the trolleyment; Bentley W. Warren, appointed by the two railways; and Mr. Cunningham, the third member chosen by the other two arbitrators, comprise the membership of the board.

Hearings on the case were held last August.

## LEGISLATORS NOT PARTIZANS

Editorial Comment on State House Prospect Would Urge Efficiency as Prime

In Massachusetts it is altogether new to have party lines drawn in the Legislature. The traditions of the State House are that men meet as legislators, and often go through an entire session without a party alignment, even without the discovery by some of the members that others with whom they are actively associated are of another party than theirs. Party organizations have not appeared at the State House to dictate the course of the members on any matter; their appearance would have been resented. The condition may be ascribed to better political standards of conduct (which is doubtful) or to the preponderance of the Republicans, which made the drawing of the line needless on the side of the party in power and quite hopeless on the part of that in the minority. But of the beneficial effect upon lawmaking there can be no question. If there is a better gauge for the desirability of a measure and its undesired support than its own merits, certainly the stamp of a party organization does not supply it.

In the discussion that is in progress as to the coming Legislature of this state, there is much calculation as to how the parties will stand in strength and how the Progressives, who will hold the balance of power, will align themselves. The situation is new to recent politics. It has no precedent short of the almost forgotten time when there was a Free Soil party to hold its small representation over the larger ones of the Whigs and Democrats, one result of which was the election of Charles Sumner to the United States Senate by the fusion of Free Soilers and Democrats. If there is to be party recognition at all, the Progressives have an opportunity in the coming session to serve the state by lending themselves to no trades with either of the other parties and turning their strength to the one that at a particular moment stands for the best legislation. It is a rare opportunity and the extent to which it is improved will be a good test of the men who make up the little group and of the party that claims a high moral purpose in politics.

Outside the possibility of this playing-in of the Progressives at junctures when the other men are drawn up in their own party lines, there is little of cheer in the calculation of legislative courses by party charts. In the organization, there is the unavoidable party alignment. But even that is a concession to precedent. What could be finer than the election of the man of the highest fitness for the task of presiding without regard to his party connections? The removal of the appointment of committees from the hands of the presiding officers would be a gain and would be in the direction that legislative bodies have been moving. Congress included. The consideration of matters in committees where there was no required majority of one or the other party would be a further advance, such as neither Congress nor any legislature has made. The fusion in a state legislature which would have the best promise of good legislation would clearly be the uniting of the whole body into a party for the promotion of right causes and the refusal to make needless laws. That is very nearly what the Legislature was until within 10 years.

There are almost no distinct issues between the parties in the state on state matters. Candidates for Governor in the recent campaign had to go into the national field and there pick up such policies as they regarded as useful in the appeal for votes, some of them by the way having been unfortunately chosen. There are hardly a half dozen topics of legislation, the division on which could be indicated in advance as being justified by party obligation. At this moment, we can think of none. The election laws have been regarded as falling within party lines, but essentially there is no conceivable difference, over even such a feature as party enrolment for the primaries, that follows the party lines.

Keeping Massachusetts in mind, as a present example, the Democratic members will in all probability feel called upon to develop a party policy. They have the novel experience of being in power in the state offices and of being very nearly as numerous in the legislature as the Republicans. They will hear a call to assert themselves for some definite purpose. What their platform calls for that will enlist them is not apparent in a new reading of it. The party enrolment is there but the last Legislature found the Democrats divided on that issue. Mr. Walsh, the Governor to be, has declared for some radical new things, and the party may be supposed to be with him, but they are not party policies except as the caucus of the Legislature sees fit to make them so.

The extension of suffrage to women may be taken as an instance. The Democratic platform and the Progressive legislation, there would seem to be reason for union, this may be claimed as the one. But even this deserves better than to be treated in a partisan fashion. Republicans ought not to be discouraged from voting for it. No more should its advocates have to rest their case on a party pledge. It is not unlike other problems in deserving the best thought of all the legislators.

The recent fashion of the Governor taking a leading share in legislation is a powerful aid to partisanship in dealing with measures. In its way, the emphasis on personality has been a bane in recent

legislation. Partisanship is open to the same practical objection. It is only mischievous. There is no possibility of dividing the obligation of the member between clear public duty and the serving of the interest of the party or obeying the call of its outside committee or its inside caucus, without resulting harm. It would be a fortunate result of the three-party division in Massachusetts, while it lasts, if it should bring about the abandonment of party divisions in the Legislature. It will be something to regret if there shall be much enterprise and activity in making party capital to a loss of efficiency in making wise laws and a limited number of them.

## REPUBLICANS HOLD ASSEMBLY IN N. Y.

NEW YORK—William Barnes, chairman of the Republican state committee, says: "There have been elected to the Assembly without indorsement of any kind: Republicans, 72; Democrats, 37; Progressives, 4. In addition there have been 11 Republicans elected who were also nominated by the Progressive party; there have been 11 Democrats elected also nominated by the Progressive party; there were four Progressives elected who were also nominated by the Democratic party, and there have been 11 Progressives elected who were also nominated by the Republican party. This makes the voting strength in the Assembly: Republicans 83, Democrats 48, Progressives 19."

## MUSIC NOTES

**MME. HEMPEL SINGS**  
Appearing with an orchestra of Boston Symphony men, Mme. Frieda Hempel, the soprano, gave a concert in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon before a large audience. Otto Crack assisted as conductor and as piano accompanist. The singer presented an aria from "The Magic Flute" in German and the grand scene from "Lucia" in Italian. Her songs with piano were "Du bist die Ruh" and "Hark, Hark, the Lark," Schubert; "Elfenlied," Wolf, and "Ständchen," Strauss. A song with orchestra was Ardit's "Parla."

Popular numbers for orchestra alternated with the soprano's pieces. Mr. Chevrot, the flutist, played solo passages with much acclaim in a selection of ballet music from Gluck's "Orpheus" and in the scene from "Lucia."

Mme. Hempel deeply interested her house and won its hearty approval. She satisfies discerning ears because she maintains always a rich vocal color, never resorting to that metallic tone which makes execution facile for many a coloratura soprano. She is a charming artist for the concert stage because she brings a genuine view of her music to her listeners. There are many more wonderful women than she for running a scale and for controlling the power of a high note. There are many who can manage the talking part of a song, the consonants of the words, more pliantly, but there are few who can make a song more direct statement of their own feelings than she.

For some artists who overcome the technical problems of singing to high praise and remove from between them and their hearers all vocal obstacles, never succeed in standing before us free from the influence of their "coach." We are conscious of hearing something very good and authoritative, but we question whether it is the artist's own thinking or somebody else's that is presented to us.

Mme. Hempel is not one of those clockwork singers who come out and do the trick that some studio mechanician has schemed out for catching our applause. A good many audiences will fall completely under the sway of an Olympia whom a Coppelius has contrived in his doll shop to give them the latest thing in interpretation. The audience of Sunday did not have to be Hoffmann to get the point of Miss Hempel's art; they only had to be plain people.

## MUSICIANS SOCIETY CONCERT

With Emil Mollenhauer as conductor the Musicians Mutual Relief Society gave their second annual concert Sunday afternoon in Mechanics hall. There was a very large audience and hearty applause, especially for the military marches, in which the big band achieved its best effects, and for the singing of Earl Cartwright, the baritone. His singing of the trolleor song was so well liked that he repeated it.

Surprisingly delicate effects were attained in the Tchaikowsky andante from quartet, opus 11, and in the introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," which was played as an extra number.

## NEW YORK CHURCH SECURES FUND

NEW YORK—By raising \$4000 at Sunday morning's service of the Madison Avenue Baptist church, the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, the pastor, won a tentative gift of \$100,000 and insured a fund of \$300,000 to be used as an endowment.

## MR. SELZER TO READ "DISRAELI"

Otto C. Selzer will give a reading of "Disraeli" at the next meeting of the society of New Hampshire Daughters at the Hotel Vendome next Saturday afternoon.

## DEMOCRATS OF QUINCY CAUCUS TO NAME MAYOR

Dr. John H. Ash and Edward J. Fegan Seek Nomination at Hands of Party Today—Fine to Be on Ballot at Election

## CHELSEA IS ACTIVE

With a contest for the Democratic mayoralty nomination, the city of Quincy holds its caucuses today to choose candidates to be voted for at the city election Dec. 2. The polls are to be open from noon until 9 p. m.

This caucus begins a series of municipal primaries and elections which will be held in many of the cities of the commonwealth during November and December.

The Quincy contest for the Democratic mayoralty nomination is between Dr. John H. Ash and Edward J. Fegan. Charles H. Johnson, for three years chairman of the board of assessors, is expected to receive the Republican nomination with but little if any opposition. The Progressive candidate is William G. Shaw, prominent as a no-license and Y. M. C. Miller, chairman of the school board, plans to run as an independent for mayor at the election.

Chelsea is to hold its primary city election Nov. 18, when Mayor Edward E. Willard will find himself opposed by Alfred L. Maggi, former city engineer, and Melvin L. Breath.

In the aldermanic contests, the chief one is that for aldermen-at-large. Two are to be chosen from a field of nine candidates as follows: Horatio R. Delano, William A. Levy, John W. Kinnally, Harry Lindsay, Marcus M. Merritt, Alderman William A. O'Brien, Alderman William J. Williams, Alderman William S. Young and Harry A. Flint.

One alderman from each ward is to be chosen election day from these candidates:

Ward 1—Ignatius J. Carleton, James J. Kane, Alderman Hugh McLaughlin, John L. Murphy, Joseph P. Reagan.  
Ward 2—Alderman William F. Morse, Samuel Falkoff, Maurice Jacobs, Irving Malkin, Davis Readerman and Harry Cohen.

Ward 3—Frank Smith, George E. Bemister, Edward Ellis, Alderman James J. Shannon, David White, Patrick O. Doherty, James H. Riley, Arthur Carolan and James Hatigan, Jr.

Ward 4—George W. Chick, Selby Hawkins, Arthur B. Scanlon and Richard A. Voke.

Ward 5—Charles H. Black, Mark W. Williams, William A. Reed, Jr., Herman J. Ritterhaus and Alexander Leslie.

The no-license workers are planning for a vigorous campaign again this year in an effort to put Chelsea in the no-license column.

In Somerville there is a well defined movement among the three political parties to get together and have a non-partisan campaign.

The Republicans have arranged practically a complete city ticket, headed by former Representative Zebedee E. Cliff as the candidate for mayor.

## McGregor Boom Lunched

Councilor Alexander McGregor is being boomed in Republican circles as next year's Republican candidate for Governor. Besides being one of the few Republicans holding high office in the state who was reelected this year, Mr. McGregor has gained prominence among the members of his party as president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

In the recent campaign Councilor McGregor took issue with Congressman Gardner on the immigration restriction issue but supported him as the choice of the Republican party.

In his own district he had 20,027 votes, which is 18,400 more than Governor Foss, 6768 more than Gardner, 1877 more than Bird and 3085 more than Goetting.

Mr. McGregor's friends claim him as the best vote getter of those in line for the governorship.

## Republicans Gain One

Republican strength in the House of Representatives has been augmented as a result of the recount in the sixth Middlesex representative district. It was found that William J. Naphen, Republican of Natick, had been reelected by two votes over his Democratic opponent, Thomas H. Brennan of Natick, to whom the election was at first credited.

The numerical strength of the Republicans in the House now becomes 117, four short of a majority.

## LEADER OF ROUGH RIDERS TO RETIRE

NEW YORK—Col. Alexander O. Brodie, Col. Theodore Roosevelt's friend, who organized the Arizona division of the Rough Riders at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and who on the promotion of Colonel Roosevelt to the command of the regiment became its lieutenant colonel, will retire from the army Friday. When he departs from his desk in the war department he will have served 43 years in the army, exclusive of four years at West Point.

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## Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Including Kermanshah, Bidjar, Sarouk, Ghoeravan, Serapi, Ipsahan, Meshed, Serebend, Hamadan, Khorassan, Kashan, Mahal and Afghan.

About One-Quarter Below Regular Prices

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in light, delicate colorings for reception room, parlor, chamber, living room, dining room and library.

Our Great Floor Covering Store—Entire Fifth Floor, New Building

## Jordan Marsh Company

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### CONCORD

Under the direction of Miss Florence Howe, chairman of the travel committee, the third meeting of the ladies of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club takes place this afternoon in town hall.

The West Concord Woman's Club at the Junction has arranged for a musical afternoon, entitled "The Musicians' Hour," at the next club meeting Nov. 21.

### STONEHAM

The Woman's Club will have an open meeting in the armory, tomorrow afternoon.

The nominating committee of the Eastern Middlesex League circuit will hold a meeting at St. James Methodist Episcopal church, Thursday evening, to nominate officers for election at the circuit meeting in Melrose, Nov. 17.

### BROOKLINE

The Woman's Alliance of the Second Unitarian society holds its second meeting of the year today, when Mrs. Arthur A. Wordell speaks.

This afternoon at the home of Mrs. William Whitman, Goddard avenue, there will be an interpretative recital of "Lohengrin."

### READING

The town's recent vote to purchase the Claggett property for public playground has resulted in the calling of a special meeting of the baseball association, to be held in Lower Lyceum hall tonight, to consider the proposal to purchase the nearby Washington street field and contiguous land.

### WHITMAN

The Woman's Club will present "Quo Vadis" for its annual play this season.

A series of special meetings will be held in the Methodist church this week under the direction of the pastor, the Rev. F. L. Streeter.

### MARLBORO

Dr. A. A. Berle will give a lecture to-morrow night in the Unitarian church. Y. P. S. C. E. will meet this evening at 7:30.

## CONTRACT TERMS ON GARBAGE ARE VIOLATED, CHARGE

Five recommendations regarding disposal of garbage are contained in the report of the finance commission to the city council today. The report says the city and the Boston Development & Sanitary company have violated the terms of the 10-year garbage disposal contract. The commission holds that the city, through alleged neglect of the contract, is losing \$25,000 a year and causing the company a loss of \$50,000. The report claims also that city employees are taking from the refuse junk and grease to the value of about \$15,000.

The commission proposes: That the city enforce the ordinances requiring householders to separate refuse from garbage; that the city put a stop to the alleged practise of taking from the refuse by city employees; that the city build a new receiving station at Roxbury; that the company be given further opportunity to perfect its plant at Spectacle island; that the company proceed at once to cover its sews and conveyors at Spectacle island.

According to the commission, the city has violated the terms of its contract by failing to build two inland receiving stations, and by failing to deliver to the company all the refuse collected by the city's employees.

## CHORAL SOCIETY ORGANIZES

LITTLETON, Mass.—The Littleton Choral Society has organized with these officers: President, Clifford Shedd; secretary, Frank Hibbard; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Prouty, and librarian, Miss Florence B. Bartlett.

## RETAIL HOUSES JOIN TO ENFORCE ADVERTISING LAW

Many of Greater Boston's retail business houses are represented among the stockholders of the Advertising Vigilance Association, Inc., an organization recently formed for the purpose of enforcing the law relating to advertising that misrepresents and kindred methods of unfair competition in business.

Urged by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and supported by the Pilgrim Publicity Association, the "Dillingham-Foley-Sanborn bill" became a law in 1912. Then came the question of enforcement, and the Advertising Vigilance Association, Inc., is the answer.

At the first meeting of the incorporating stockholders, held Wednesday, Oct. 29, the following list of officers and directors was approved: President, Joseph E. Priddy; treasurer, Charles A. Smith; clerk, Paul C. Cummings.

The work of the new organization will largely consist of calling the attention of offenders to their violation of the law. In most cases, it is expected, this will be sufficient to bring about the desired reformation. In cases where moral suasion proves ineffectual, the machinery of the district attorney's office will be called into play, and the association's counsel will be prepared to present the needed evidence.

The public is invited to address complaints of misrepresentation to the Advertising Vigilance Association, Inc., Chamber of Commerce building, Boston.

## RULES DRAWN TO LESSEN FIRE RISK

In connection with the proclamation of Governor Foss naming today as Fire Prevention day, plans for the rearrangement of the fire alarm boxes and a set of rules to reduce fire risk are being made by John A. Mullen, chief of the Boston fire department. A poster has been issued by Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, on which is shown a picture of a fire box, beneath which is printed a set of rules for the guidance of those who may send in an alarm, also the rules drawn up by Chief Mullen. The posters may be obtained by application at fire headquarters, Bristol street.

## HELP OF SUFFRAGE IS DISCUSSED

Ways in which good government will be promoted by the granting of the franchise to women were discussed by Mrs. Edwin D. Mead at a meeting Saturday night at 116 Huntington avenue, the headquarters of the woman's suffrage party in ward 10. Representative-elect Samuel Davis also spoke briefly on his reasons for believing in woman's suffrage.

Saturday night meetings will be held at the headquarters the rest of this month. On Nov. 15 the speaker will be Mrs. Clara Beasley. Sales of home-cooked food will be held every Saturday afternoon.

## BOSTON AUTHORS' CLUB TO OPEN NEW HEADQUARTERS

This evening a housewarming will open the new home of the Boston Authors Club in Trinity Court. An informal program will be carried out and light refreshments served. The suite consists of four attractive rooms arranged as a reception room and double parlors, which serve almost as one room, a detached writing room, and a kitchenette. The walls of the reception room and parlors are papered in soft gray and the woodwork is painted white. There are dull green rugs and hangings and mission oak furniture. The writing room is furnished with mahogany. On the walls are framed autograph letters and poems by famous authors and pic-

tures of them. In the book cases are published works of members of the club and other writers, many of them autographed.

The club was organized in 1899. It has a limited membership of 150 and an honorary membership of 35. The officers are: President, Robert Grant; honorary vice-president, John Townsend Trowbridge; vice-presidents, William Roscoe Thayer, William Lindsey, George Hodges; corresponding secretary, Oscar Fay Adams; recording secretary, Benjamin Rand; librarian, Edmund von Mach; treasurer, William Dana Orcutt; directors, Dallas Lore Sharp, Abbie Farwell Brown, Charlotte Porter, Samuel V. Cole, Robert M. Wernecker.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

AT MILLING MACHINE OPERATOR, capable of taking charge of room; \$3.50 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

BLACKSMITH and woodworker, in Dorchester, all-round work; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DESIGNER, light, fine work on special machinery; \$2.50 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

ELECTRICIAN—Wanted, man capable of wiring for gas and electric light fixtures; R. J. TODD, 12 Beverly st., Boston.

ENGINEER, 3d class license, out of town; young man preferred; 25c per hour; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FOREMAN ASSEMBLER (toolmaker), \$3.50 day; experienced on light automatic slot machinery; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GEM OPERATOR, in South Boston; must be experienced; \$2 per day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

INTERIOR DECORATING—Splendid opportunity for ambitious young man to learn the interior decorating business; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LINEMAN, to Whitman, \$3.50 per day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LOCKSMITH, all round; \$18 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

MACHINISTS, in West Lynn; 27c.30c per hour; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

NAIL MAKER, in East Weymouth; 9-hour day; \$3.25 per day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAINTERS, experienced, wanted; apply to W. H. HANSON, Needham Heights, Mass.

PAPER CUTTER, to go to Pawtucket, R. I.; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PAPER RULER, to go to Pawtucket, R. I.; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, \$15 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SLATER, in Malden; must have tools; \$2.50 per day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STEEL POLISHERS, \$2.75 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TWO YOUNG MEN, good experience, under 20, to stock quotations in uptown hotel; F. R. HOPE, 2d floor, 22 Devonshire st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced grocery clerk, N. T. NELSEN, 58 Massachusetts ave., Arlington, Mass.

WANTED—Assistant (single), general work and clean hands; must be good worker, strictly temperate, efficient and industrious; in first letter give full account, wages expected and references; address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I.

WANTED—At once, herdsman (married) to manage small herd; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Experienced, efficient and industrious; in first letter give full account, wages expected and references; address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I.

WANTED—Protestant boy, high school graduate, with some knowledge of stenography, to learn the oil business; apply to JAMES S. HENRY, 17 First st., Boston.

WANTED—Two or three weavers for narrow fabric on Jacquard looms; experience on silk work preferred; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WASHMAN with third class license, WAKEFIELD LAUNDRY, Wakefield, Mass.

WYOMOUTH LATHE HANDS, in Weymouth; \$2 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

WORSTED CARDER, to take charge, call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

WORSTED CARVER, piece work; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

DESIGNER wanted on popular picture line of ladies and children's muslin underwear; PETERBORO MFG. CO., Gardner, Mass.

ENVELOPE MAKER, experienced on machine work; piece work; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND GIRL, some sewing; \$3 per week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted in family of 5 adults; must be experienced; wages \$5.50; MRS. F. PHILLIPS, 86 Rte. 1, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted for family of four; MRS. E. J. EDWARDS, 1381 Commonwealth ave., Boston, Suite 11.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL, Protestant, wanted; must be good plain cook; small home with all modern conveniences; position open Nov. 12; MRS. W. KIDDER, 106 Beals st., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; small home, family of 4; one who will go to Maine coast or 5 months in summer; MRS. T. J. TEEL, 30 Woodland av., Medford, Mass.

GOOD HOME and small pay for girl; wages; light housework; in small family; call mornings; MRS. R. ABRAMS, 123 Howard st., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, Protestant, able to take full charge in family of three in a good home; apply evenings after 7; H. E. SEXTON, 12 Montrose av., near Oak, Brighton, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for elderly lady and son, country home privileges; MARY L. CHOCKER, 12 Montrose av., near Oak, Brighton, Mass.

LYNETTE OPERATOR, \$15 week, in Somerville; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

MARKER AND ASSORTER wanted; experienced; SUPERIOR LAUNDRY CO., Worthington st. car line, Springfield, Mass.

PAPER BOX MAKER, bench work, Watertown; \$7 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

PAPER BOX MAKER, experienced on stripping machine, Watertown, 9c. week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

PAPER TILING MACHINE OPERATOR, in city; \$2.50 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

POWER STITCHER, custom made petticoats, 9c. week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

PRESSING MACHINE OPERATOR, 3c. per piece; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker in Back Bay, all-round work, \$8-\$12 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEAMSTRESS with dressmaker in Back Bay, all-round work, \$8-\$12 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, in city; \$2.50 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

SEWING MACHINE REPAIRER, in city; \$2.50 day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER, wanted with some experience in general office work; must be able to write and speak correctly; salary reply by letter stating experience; CAMEO ART CLUB, Boston, Mass.

THRESHER BROS. SILK STOCK, experienced on stripping machine, Watertown, 9c. week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

VIOLINIST and pianist for Florida, winter season; \$2.50 per day; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

WAITRESS, to go to Florida; \$3 per week board and room; transportation one way; call Dec. 1 for appointment; STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

WAITRESSES and chambermaids; city and out of town; the best time to call; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

WANTED—An experienced woman, versatile, efficient and industrious; in first letter give full account, wages expected and references; address JONATHAN F. COMSTOCK, Cranston, R. I.

WANTED—An experienced Swedish girl, experienced on last piece required; call mornings; MRS. NATHAN B. HART, 100 Rte. 1, Boston.

WANTED—An experienced young Swedish girl, experienced on last piece required; call mornings; MRS. NATHAN B. HART, 100 Rte. 1, Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CARE OF FURNACE and other light work wanted by elderly man; good references; EDWARD L. HENRY, 100 Rte. 1, Boston.

CARETAKER, practical Scotch gardener, with position; JAMES MCNEZES, 11 Cottage st., Everett, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate, desires position driving car in private family, or light truck; EDWARD J. SMITH, 923 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, residence Charlton, age 22, single; experienced and references; \$15 mention 178, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic and driver; best references; present employer wants to put up car; go anywhere; South Bay, all-round work; \$8-\$12 week; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAUFFEUR, 3 years with one employer, wants position; temperate, reliable, good references; ANDREW CARBOTT, 2 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, wants position in private family or on truck; best of references; been instructor for 2 years; WILLIAM MCNEER, 197 West 8th st., South Boston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, private, commercial, make repairs; useful reference; city, country; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAUFFEUR and general man wants position; good reference; FRANK GALLAGHER, 147 W. Brookline, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR for private owned cars; honest, temperate and reliable; can do all repairs; salary and references; call or send stamp for blank, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

CHAUFFEUR, good, careful driver, general man desires position; references given; SAMUEL OVERTON, 71 Park st., Boston, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GENERALLY USEFUL MAN—Middle-aged, Armenian, good character, good English, willing to work and receive; wishes employment around house or garage; host of references from former employers; HAGOP CHILINGIRIAN, 24 Kneeland st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted; experienced in all-around work; wanted; strictly temperate; all references; JOHN C. McOLMICK, 272 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by young colored couple; G. SCOTT, 14 Rabin st., Boston.

HARDWOOD FINISHER, painter, res. Worcester; age 42, married, good ref.; \$2.25 day; mention 162, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester, Mass.

HARVARD STUDENT (25) desires employment evenings and Saturdays after school; address 31 GOLDSMITH, 316 Huntington av., Boston.

HEAD WAITER or restaurant manager, Boston, age 32, single; good references; and waiting; offer mention 11211, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

HOUSEKEEPING of all kinds wanted by colored couple; also accommodating; EDWARD J. RHODES, 214 Northampton st., Boston.

HOUSEMAN and COOK—Colored couple wants position; LUCY ROGERS, 222 Rte. 1, Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by student Armenian (23), graduate of Euphrates College; good references; and waiting; offer mention 11211, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, tel. 2900.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable young man desires employment for house duties in private family; good references; EDWARD J. RHODES, 214 Northampton st., Boston.

INSPECTOR, superintendent or foreman on all-around work; wanted; strictly temperate; all references; JOHN C. McOLMICK, 272 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

HAWKING, 33 Dover rd., Wellesley, Mass.

JANITOR, full charge of building superior young colored man, best of references; all-around work; wanted; strictly temperate; all references; JOHN C. McOLMICK, 272 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

OFFICE CLERK and salesman, residence Somerville; 25, married; good references; all-around work; wanted; strictly temperate; all references; JOHN C. McOLMICK, 272 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE CLERK, also an experienced cashier; residence Boston; 25, single; good references; all-around work; wanted; strictly temperate; all references; JOHN C. McOLMICK, 272 Charles st., Cambridge, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged American Protestant woman wants position with one or two adults; best references. ANNA HAYES, 22 E. Brookline st., Boston, 15.

HOUSEKEEPER-Wishes position in respectable lodging house, or as assistant in institution; good references. ANNA HAYES, 22 E. Brookline st., Boston, 15.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, attendant, desires position in modern home with adult or couple; thoroughly competent, trustworthy; middle-aged, Protestant, American. MISS ALTA J. HULLIT, 44 Dartmouth st., Boston, 15.

HOUSEKEEPER wants work in small family; city or country; best references. KATHAN ROBERTSON, 453 Shawmut av., Boston, 12.

HOUSEKEEPER-Domestic assistance generally would like position in institution, or private family. MARION L. NICHOLS, 125 Linden st., Everett, Mass., 15.

HOUSEKEEPER'S position wanted for a middle-aged refined woman for one or two adults or as general housekeeper; would take charge of house and children where help is kept; best references. A. F. WOODEN, 200 Cambridge, Mass., Tel. Somerville 207-W.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT-Capable woman wants situation; good references. M. A. LORIAN, 138 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass., 15.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ATTENDANT-Protetant middle-aged lady, congenial and willing; desires situation. ALICE WELCH, 223 Fulton st., Medford, Mass., 15.

HOUSEWORKER-Wanted, home night. ELIZABETH B. HAWKINS, 26 Hubbard av., Cambridge, Mass., 15.

LAUNDRESS wants work at home. Mrs. M. CANNON, 20 Newcomb st., Roxbury, Mass., 15.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants work to take home; outdoor drying; satisfactory references. MRS. MAGGIE L. WATSON, 12 Dartmouth pl., Suite 1, Boston, 12.

LAUNDRESS, experienced, wants work by the day or evening. Mrs. THOS. ST. BELVIDERE, Suite 8, Boston, 15.

LAUNDRESS OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID, colored girl, home nights; please write or phone. Mrs. J. H. CLARKE, 100 Claremont st., Boston, Phone Tremont 1327-W.

LAUNDRESS to take home wanted by colored woman. J. WILLIS, 357 Northampton st., Boston, 15.

LAUNDRESS WORK wanted to take home; first class work. ROBERTA RILEY, 80 Camden st., Boston, 15.

LIGHT HOUSEWORKER-Wanted by Swedish woman, middle aged. Mrs. M. WILDA OLSON, 121 Florida st., Dorchester, Mass., 15.

LINEN ROOM WOMAN, experienced, desires position in southern hotel; Bermuda preferred. Mrs. M. T. MARTIN, 30 Wayland st., Boston, 15.

MAID in office or apartments-Situation by a reliable woman. HATTIE WILLIAMS, 21 Dartmouth st., Boston, 15.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER or assistant and in home-Competent woman of character and ability; experience. Mrs. W. DAVIS, 68 Eastern av., South Framingham, Mass., Tel. 200.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER-Practical, refined woman; position in home; taking entire charge; best references. MISS E. L. MOORE, 81 Newbury st., Boston, 15.

MAN AND WIFE want position together as meat and poultry cooks; can take full charge of kitchen. J. SULLIVAN, 289 Shawmut av., Boston, 15.

MARRIED COUPLE wish position with private family; man as butler, waiter, cook; best references. TULLY CARLSON, 135 Warren av., Boston, 15.

MILKMAKER and saleslady; best references. MRS. MOODY, 401 Perleway av., Winter Hill, Mass., 15.

MORNING WORK wanted, or afternoon, cleaning, etc. Mrs. W. G. CUNNINGHAM, 23 Cambridge st., Suite 3, Boston, 15.

MORNING WORK or laundry to take home wanted. Mrs. G. W. GUNN, 232 DUNDAS ST., Boston, 15.

MORNING WORK, office work or care of child, in or near city; colored girl. MISS MARTHA L. FAIRFAX, 732 Shawmut av., Boston, 15.

MORNING WORK or work from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. wanted by neat, reliable colored girl. W. W. CAMERON, 14 Hammond st., Boston, care C. O. Williams, 11.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER who like position as housekeeper with good references and experience; \$10 week together; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

MOTHERS HELPER, Protestant woman, would care for children, day or evening, or care for adult; excellent references. MISS LEMUEL P. COOK, 102 Cross st., East Boston, Mass., 15.

NURSEMAID-Educated Norwegian girl, musical, wants situation with child, about 8. S. PRYDZ, 66 Cedar st., Roxbury, Mass., 15.

NURSEMAID, experienced, attendant or traveling companion; American Protestant young woman, experienced and capable; desires position in private family. MISS E. WHITE, 44 Rossetti st., Dorchester, Tel. Dor. 272-W.

NURSEMAID-Reduced young lady, good education, desires position in private family. HELEN M. KEARY, 22 Bowker st., Brookline, Mass., Tel. 3541-M.

NURSEMAID, position wanted; no objection to travel; best references. MRS. PETERSON, 70 Weld Hill st., Boston, 12.

NURSEMAID or second girl wants position; colored girl; English and Spanish. VIOLET E. COX, 10 North Dane st., Roxbury, Mass., 15.

OFFICE ASSISTANT and typewriting-Stenography; good references. M. T. STEVENSON, 11 Rutland st., Boston, 15.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, desires position; can assume charge of office. MISS ANNE N. BARK, 135 Beechwood av., Bridgeport, Conn., 15.

OFFICE CLERK and typist, residence Roxbury, 32 single, good references and experience. \$10-\$12 week; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

OFFICE CLERK, residence Roxbury, 15 single, good references and experience, \$5 week; mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

OFFICE WORK, res. Shrewsbury, age 15, single, speaks Swedish and Eng.; best references. Mention STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

PASTRY COOK, experienced, wants work; best references. MISS C. KEELER, 18 Wigglesworth st., 3d fl., Boston, 15.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, stenographer and general office work, residence Taunton, 19 single; knowledge of German and French; good education; salary \$10-\$12 per week. Mention No. 1111, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

READER, refined, experienced, desires employment by day or hour; accustomed to children; terms reasonable. MISS E. C. GERRARD, Oxford rd., Newton Cent., Mass., 15.

SALESLADY, res. Worcester, age 20, single, city and country; best references. FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Tel. Park 4750.

SEAMSTRESS wants position; understands dressmaking; good references. MISS P. BAKER, 22 Concord av., Boston, 15.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEAMSTRESS (colored), experienced on children's clothing; will make, alter or mend \$1 a day; first-class references. MISS C. THOMPSON, 4 Riverside pl., Cambridge, Mass., 15.

SECOND WORK, chamberwork or sewing-Situation wanted by experienced, neat girl; best references. MISS EVELYN F. FORD, 20 Trenton st., East Boston, 15.

SECRETARY, social or confidential-Young lady, desires position; rapid writer, slight knowledge of Smith Premier; good business tact. MAJORIE LINCOLN, 178 Commonwealth av., Allston, Mass., Tel. Brighton 475-W.

SEWING OR MENDING wanted by an American woman, 35, whole or part of every day. MISS HELEN WATTS, 73 Fifth st., Boston, 15.

STENOGRAPHER and typist desires position; three years' experience; excellent references. MISS ELLIE WYATT, 40 Cottage st., Hyde Park, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, desires of position; best references. FLORENCE PIERCE, 107 Rossetti st., Dorchester, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady, accurate and competent; experienced in office work; wishes to make change; 5 years in present place. MISS LINCOLN, P. O. Box 214, Dorchester, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady, accurate and competent; experienced in office work; wishes to make change; 5 years in present place. MISS LINCOLN, P. O. Box 214, Dorchester, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced (10), with bookkeeping or cashiering; high school education; 1200 per week. CROSBY, 30 Florence av., Revere, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER or office work wanted by young lady with some experience. HELEN FORD, 331 Seaver st., Dorchester, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, res. Worcester, age 19, single; speaks Swedish and Eng.; exp. ref. \$8. Mention 172, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER-American Protestant young woman, initiative, executive ability and good address; desires position at once. MISS MARY E. STROG, 363 Main st., Stoneham, Mass., Tel. Stoneham 475-W.

STENOGRAPHER-Position wanted by young lady (colored); 2 years' experience; capable and willing. J. C. CLARK, 11 Village st., Boston, 15.

STENOGRAPHIC or secretarial position wanted; preferably in professional or private office; single; age 25; experience. E. HOOPER, 90 Glover av., Atlantic, Mass., 15.

STENOGRAPHER, residence Somerville, age 20, single; education, 1200 per week and experience; \$7-\$8 per week; mention 11207, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk and bookkeeper, residence Boston, age 18, single; good education; experience in German and Spanish; \$6-\$7 per week; mention 11200, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, office clerk and sales lady, residence Allston, age 22, single; is willing to go South; \$10-\$12 per week; mention 11202, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER, is also an experienced bookkeeper and typist; residence Boston; 25 single; knowledge of French; would like to go South; \$10-\$12 per week; mention 11202, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, residence Roxbury, 24 single, good education, references and experience; \$14-\$15 week; mention 11200, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STOCKROOM CLERK, res. N. Grafton; age 20, single; good education; \$10-\$12 per week; mention 11200, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

STUDENT (musical), young Canadian woman would like light housework daily in two or three families. ETHEL E. CRASB, 102 Madison st., Boston, 15.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR and cashier, residence Malden, age 31, married, good references and experience; \$8 per week; mention 11200, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

TEACHER, experienced and well recommended; wishes position in private family to instruct in music; salary \$10-\$12 per week. PERSIS M. PREBLE, 46 Park st., Boston, 15.

TRAINED SINGER, dramatic soprano, seeks position in concert or church choir; has had experience in New York and Boston as soloist; city references. MRS. J. L. LIND, 35 Mt. Vernon st., Boston, 15.

TYPEWRITER OR OFFICE CLERK-Young girl (20) desires position; 3 years' experience. E. L. HANNA, 120 River st., Cambridge, Mass., 15.

VISITING HELPER or companion; refined middle-aged woman wants work; good references. HELEN M. DOUGHTY, 15 Glen st., Somerville, Mass., 15.

WAITRESS-Position wanted in private family by experienced young woman; good references. MRS. J. H. ROBINSON, 52 Myrtle st., Boston, 15.

WAITRESS, residence Worcester, age 28 single; European plan preferred; all references; \$10-\$12 per week; mention 11200, STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2960.

WANTED-Work by the day, Worcester, laundry work to do at home; first class references. MARGARET JACKSON, 14 Truro st., Boston, 15.

WANTED-Position as housekeeper in small adult family by one competent to take full charge; best of references as to character and ability. J. A. JARAT, 104 Elmwood av., Wollaston, Mass., Tel. Quincy 174-W.

WANTED by highly recommended Protestant woman; position in private family; willing to be useful in many ways. For information apply to MISS L. M. HOOPER, Lawrence bldg., Boston, 15.

WANTED-Capable woman wants position as night watchwoman in institution for women, or some similar position. E. HAMILIN, 48 Warren st., Boston, 15.

WOMAN, accommodating, capable, would like position in home. MISS ELIZABETH HAN, 82 Newbury st., Somerville, Mass., 15.

WOMAN attendant, experienced, Nova Scotia, desires position; willing to help with housework. A. J. STANFORD, 15 Milford st., Boston, 15.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by Protestant woman; good cook; wages \$7; best references. MISS M. T. MOORE, 50 Regent st., Roxbury, Mass., 11.

WORKING ATTENDANT wants work. MISS L. GILTON, 15A Milton av., Dorchester, Mass., 15.

YOUNG GIRL (17) would like light housework in small family. RHODA WILKINSON, 6 Cumston st., Roxbury, Mass., 15.

YOUNG LADY, experienced in piano playing and bookkeeping, would like position in either line; can furnish best references. SARAH BESCOFF, 238 Marion st., Boston, Mass., 15.

YOUNG LADY seeks employment, 12, 22, or 25, evenings; good business; best references. JENNIE FAIRBANK, 38 W. 12th st., Boston, 15.

YOUNG LADY would like care of children, or take ladies out for walks; all references furnished. DORIS H. RYLAND, 50 Clark av., Chelsea, Mass., 12.

YOUNG LADY desires position with first-class photographer; expert color artist and retoucher; 4 years' experience Boston or vicinity. MISS D. J. COLLEY, 2 Tremont bridge ter., Cambridge, Mass., 15.

## BOSTON AND N.E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN wants plain sewing by the day; able to stand in absence of mother. GRACE CLEMENT, 108 Sherwood st., Roslindale, Mass., 12.

YOUNG WOMAN of business ability and experience seeks position; has had experience in hotel, superintending all the different departments. MISS FRANCIS DAY, 188 Commonwealth st., Boston, Mass., care E. J. Edwards, Tel. 475-W.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

BOY-We have an opening for a bright boy, 12 to 14 years old, for a position as a messenger. Apply to WORMUTH CO., 334 Fourth av., New York City, 13.

BRIGHT BOYS wanted for messengers and office positions where they can obtain a good business training. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., Superintendent's Office, main bldg., New York City, 15.

BROOMMAKER, all around man; mild-dieged man preferred. Apply by letter to J. L. BROOM CO., Farmington, Conn., 15.

ENGINEER, experienced, with electrical knowledge, for large tannery; state reference, and salary expected; permanent position. L. LEVOR & CO., Glastonbury, Conn., 15.

GROCERY ORDER CLERKS, experienced, wanted. Apply to H. M. O'NEILL, 401 West 44th st., New York City, 13.

OFFICE BOY, bright, energetic, wanted in wholesale diamond house; good reference, and salary expected. Apply to T. KLEIN, 180 Broadway, New York City, 15.

SHOES-Turn and second lasters. J. T. COUSINS CO., 373 De Kalb av., Brooklyn, N. Y., 15.

WANTED-First-class organ tuner and repairer. VINEY & SON, 30-36 Lansing st., Buffalo, N. Y., 15.

YOUNG BOYS (over 18) to act as carriers wanted by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City. Apply at accommodation, 100 Main bldg., New York City, 15.

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ARTISTS-Fashion artists for pen, ink and wash detail. WELLSTOOD CO., 37 E. 28th st., New York City, 13.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress in family of 5, where 2 other maids are employed; neatness and willingness preferred to experience. MRS. E. SMITH, Apt. 41, West 15th st., New York City, 13.

COMPANIONABLE LADY to assist in household duties; no reduced person. MRS. LYMAN PROCTER, 1018 S. 8th st., Oak Lane, Pa., 15.

GOOD COOK wanted, and to do down meals; good references; 3 years' experience; 35; wages \$20; reference; other kept. Address MRS. W. H. QUARTER, 142 E. 10th st., New York City, 13.

MAID-Competent, reliable, for general housework in an apartment; 2 in family; references required. MRS. N. B. PAYNE, 31 W. 10th st., New York City, 13.

MAID, Protestant, white, wanted for general housework, including light laundry, in family of 4; wages \$25; references required. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 101 St. Bernard st., Philadelphia, Pa., 15.

MAID wanted in small family. Apply to MRS. GEORGE SCHENCK, Hotel Cumberland, 54th st., at Broadway, New York City, 10.

MAID (Protestant, white) wanted for general housework; good plain cook and laundress; family of 4; wages \$20; private home. MRS. C. TODD, 421 West 14th st., New York City, 13.

NECKWEAR, men's; experienced patterners and inside four-band turners. ZIMMERMAN & LEVI, 70 Broadway, New York City, 15.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wanted; American young woman, accustomed to meeting public; salary \$12; good future. MRS. J. H. BROWN, 101 St. Bernard st., Philadelphia, Pa., 15.

WANTED-Working housekeeper, all duties; good references; 3 years' experience. SAMUEL WAXMAN, 7 W. 23d st., New York City, 13.

WANTED-Working housekeeper, all duties; good references; 3 years' experience. SAMUEL WAXMAN, 7 W. 23d st., New York City, 13.

WANTED-Immediately, reliable woman to help with housework and care of baby; references. MRS. GEORGE H. SPENCER, 40 Pellandale av., Pelham, Mass., N. Y., 15.

WANTED-A number of girls to work Saturday afternoon in small department store. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg., New York City, 15.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wanted, Protestant, in family of 2; good education; permanent position to right party. MISS JANE E. WATKINS, 122 W. Bridge st., Oswego, N. Y., 15.

YOUNG GIRLS for messengers, parcel wrappers and cash girls; rapid advancement. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York City. Apply at Superintendent's Office, main bldg., New York City, 15.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

ADVERTISING, technical copy man, engineering, training, writing, etc.; good education; knows cuss and type; wants moderate position. C. M. WHITE, 420 W. 20th st., New York City, 13.

ADVERTISING MAN, limited experience; seeks position; assistant or secretary to advertising manager; good education; school trained; writes fluently; excellent correspondence. F. W. REED, 1488 Seventh av., New York City, 15.

ART STUDENT attending evening class can devote 6 to 8 hours daily for small compensation; experienced bookkeeper and stenographer. J. C. CAMAN, Box 611, W. 23d st., N. Y. C. M. C. A. N. Y., 15.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant or salesman (35), single, accurate, highly recommended; capable assuming responsibility, 15 years' experience; desires position with opportunities; references. J. H. POGGON, 74 W. 8th st., New York City, 10.

BRIGHT BOYS not over 15 wanted for messengers and office positions where they can obtain a good business training. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., Superintendent's Office, main bldg., New York City. Must bring employment certificate.

CHAFFEUR, 9 years' experience, clean-cut American; capable; repairs, runs, and maintains automobiles; good references. EDGAR B. BENJAMIN, 16 West 44th st., New York City, 13.

CHAFFEUR, competent for Pierce-Arrow or other car; private or commercial; last position three years; strictly temperate. E. GRAINGER, 1320 Third av., New York City, 15.

CHEF (colored), all-around; reference, long experience; in a large or American hotel. BROWN, 512 W. 125th st., New York City, 15.

CERICAL POSITION desired by young man with executive ability; experienced in room clerk, cashier, front work, cashier, large; near New York. A. ROBERTSON, 2430 University av., New York City, 15.

CLERK, attendant or timekeeper-Man (55) seeks position. SIGMUND KRUMHOLTZ, 125 E. 118th st., New York City, 15.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, also work in conveying mill and foundry. W. F. MATTHIAS, 6110 Ross st., Philadelphia, Pa., 15.

ELEVATOR MAN, experienced, wants work. MAURICE SYMONS, 420 E. 168th st., New York City, 15.

FARM WORK, by two young men, cousins (38 and 24); small pay and home for mother; some experience in Iowa. ROBERT WILLIAMS, 142 Navy st., Brooklyn, N. Y., 15.

GENERAL WORKER wanted in private family by neat light-colored southern man; very hard best of references. JAMES P. SIGHTEN, 250 Sixth av., New York City, 15.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

PIANO TUNER-Young man (24) under 5 years' experience; 12 years' piano and organ; desires situation with piano store. J. E. WEBER, 70 E. Washington st., Hornell, N. Y., 15.

SALESMAN, energetic, clean-cut (24), desires position, either traveling or permanent. H. L. SUDROW, 915 Niagara st., Buffalo, N. Y., 15.

STENOGRAPHER or clerk, young man (18), wants position; excellent references. WM. FRIED, 240 Glenmore av., Brooklyn, N. Y., 15.

VALET or generally useful man, E. P. NESBITT, 186 W. 137th st., care Burton, New York City, 15.

WANTED BY ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, college graduate, editorial position on a good local paper. Address, M. P. THURMAN, 258 Hamburg st., New York City, 15.

WATCHMAN (28), experienced, capable, wants position; first-class references. JOHN NEIGENT, 250 East 40th st., New York City, 15.

YOUNG MAN (29), married, honest and willing, speaking German, Italian, French, and English; desires position in a store. MANAN, 1744 Amsterdam av., New York City, 15.

YOUNG MAN would like a job as bushman. CHARLES F. SEALS, 1200 Stuyvesant st., New York City, 15.

YOUNG MAN (21), good habits, good appearance, desires position in a store. JOSEPH MCGAHAN, 401 West 44th st., New York City, 13.

YOUNG MAN wishes to learn trade; can be taught. WILLIAM RUBINMAN, 43 Barry pl., Passaic, N. J., 15.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT EDITOR-Young woman, 3 years' experience on editorial staff of woman's magazine; desires position; would be valuable. MABEL ROLLINS, 102 West 120th st., New York City, 15.

ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged, experienced, desires position in a household. AMELIA BROWER, 229 W. 97th st., Apt. 5B, New York City, 15.

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ARNI, 258 Franklin Ave. Phone F. O. 2068.</p> <p><b>PRINTING—PASADENA STATIONERY &amp; BOOK CO.</b>—1500 Broadway. 1500 Broadway. 1500 Broadway.</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE, LOANS, INSURANCE</b>—J. W. WRIGHT &amp; COMPANY. 42 North Raymond Ave.</p> <p><b>REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE</b>—THE WICKEDCRAFT, Phone 453. F. W. RICHARDS, 135 W. Colorado St.</p> <p><b>TRANSFER—Crown City Transfer and Storage Co.</b>, 191 Center St., Tel. Colorado 2718. Mail orders given special attention.</p>	<p><b>SAN DIEGO, CAL.</b></p> <p><b>"ACRAGE"—Chula Vista, suburb of San</b> Diego; lemon orchards; sub. homes; write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co., 1033 4th.</p> <p><b>ATTORNEY-AT-LAW</b>—WILLIAM E. GINDER. 824 Union Building. San Diego, Cal.</p> <p><b>BOOK LOVERS' SHOP—"COME IN AND BROWSE"</b>—Books, stationery, post cards, kodaks, 6th and C Sts.</p> <p><b>CAFETERIAS—The Morgan Cafeteria</b>, 6th St., nr. C. 2d St., nr. D. San Diego's best for quality and quick service.</p> <p><b>DENTIST—DR. E. E. OSENBURG</b>—405 Spruceville Bldg. San Diego.</p> <p><b>DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIKSEN</b>—Scripts Bldg., cor. 6th and C Sts. Office phone M. 1068. Res. Phone M. 1294-W.</p> <p><b>ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES of all kinds</b>—E. E. SHAFER ELECTRICAL CO., 1066 Sixth St. Both phones 2242.</p> <p><b>HARDWARE AND STOVES—The finest</b> plant in the West devoted to hardware, etc. HAZARD, GOLD &amp; CO.</p> <p><b>INVESTMENTS—SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (Inc.)</b>—Owners and exclusive agents of choice city and country property. Land, stock, bonds, etc. Inquiries solicited. 1550 D. St., cor. 7th. Members San Diego Realty Board.</p> <p><b>JEWELRY—BERTRAM E. BOWLER</b>, the Tourist Shop; Cal. gems; watch repairing a specialty. 1022 Third St.</p> <p><b>JEWELERS, Society and Fancy Stationery</b>—THE ERNSTING COMPANY, 918-917 5th St. Leading Jewelry Shop.</p> <p><b>LAUNDRY—MUNGER'S LAUNDRY CO.</b> of San Diego. Works, 16th and Logan. Phones 2153 and Main 3336. "Get it done the Munger way."</p> <p><b>REAL ESTATE and Investment Broker</b>—Fire insurance, loan, notary, rates paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. GEORGE W. HAZARD, 705 N. Broadway, Cal.</p> <p><b>SHOES—THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP</b>—E. M. ROBERTS &amp; CO. PROPS. 1069 Fifth St., between C and D.</p>



# Real Estate Sailings Classified Advertisements

Last week's real estate business as reported through the Boston Real Estate Exchange shows marked improvement over the previous week, there being more transactions and more mortgages than have been reported for several weeks. Good results are confidently expected from deals under way among the brokers, several having been closed recently, but not quite ready for publication, but probably will be in another week. New construction as well as considerable alterations continues in various sections of the city and near suburbs, and building conditions are generally satisfactory.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Nov. 8, 1913:

Transferee	Mortgage	Amount
Nov. 3.....	112	\$2,147.50
Nov. 4.....	68	207,149
Nov. 5.....	119	80,960
Nov. 6.....	122	195,007
Nov. 7.....	80	173,263
Nov. 8.....	120	238,547
Totals.....	520	\$1,252,880
Same week 1912.....	511	1,297,907
Same week 1911.....	428	871,506
Week ending Nov. 1, 1913.....	263	1,117,080

**SOUTH END PROPERTY**  
Julius Dengel has taken title to the four-story well fronted brick dwelling 130 West Concord street, between Shawmut and Tremont streets, owned by Carrie S. Allen. The lot contains 1919 square feet of land taxed for \$2000. Total assessment \$6800.

The same buyer took title to the 2½-story brick dwelling at No. 1 Taylor street, corner of Dwight street, owned by Daniel J. Allen. This parcel is assessed for \$4300 and the 615 square feet of land carries \$2200 of that amount.

## BUILDING NEWS

The Banker and Tradesman says: Building monolithic concrete houses in one day is becoming a common thing, but Hamilton, Ont., boasts of a large brick house that was built completely in 24 hours. It is two and one half stories high and cost \$6000. The construction of the house began at 5 p. m. on Aug. 12, and by 6 p. m. Aug. 13 the house was ready for occupancy. The force of men who accomplished the feat consisted of 25 carpenters, 40 bricklayers, 10 steamfitters, four glaziers, eight electricians, 64 laborers, two tinsmiths and a number of plasterers and painters.

According to this all the time honored theories requiring 12 hours (over night) for mortar "to set," in a certain number of courses of brick laid, is entirely upset, and it is a question whether any building so constructed in Boston would pass inspection.

## SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY SOLD

Clarence C. Barbour has purchased from Frank J. Watts, through the office of Houghton & Rich, two 10-room cottages on the ocean front at Kennerly, Hull. The houses are thoroughly modern, fully furnished, and the lots include 6000 square feet of land. Total valuation by the owner, \$15,000.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Commonwealth at 1540, 1542, ward 25; Gileon L. Davidson; frame dwelling. Blue Hill av. 165, ward 24; Geo. E. Kimball; alter store and tenements.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Reports from the overdue fleet of steamers that were expected to reach port this morning, began coming in today. Word from the Leyland liner Cambrian, Captain Gardner, coming from London, via Queenstown where she put in for repairs to machinery, announces her position early today as 720 miles east of Boston lights. She is expected to arrive Wednesday night. The Allen liner Parisian with 80 cabin and 75 steerage passengers, from Glasgow and Mowille, was also reported today. She was 140 miles northeast of Cape Race, N. F., at noon Sunday, and will probably arrive here Wednesday. Many freighters have not been reported.

It is probable that the White Star liner Arabie, Captain Finch, will not reach port until Friday morning, although due Thursday morning, according to wireless advices received today. She is bringing 175 cabin and 336 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown. Among them are: The Hon. Mrs. Clendenen, S. H. Crane, Miss Elizabeth D. Dana, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Jones, Jacob Mendelssohn, Mlle. Renaria, and Miss Jenny Young.

Eighteen days were occupied by the British schooner Glyndon, Captain Sabben, in making the passage from Gold river, N. S. to Boston. She arrived today with 124,475 feet of hemlock boards and anchored on South Boston flats. Unfavorable conditions held the craft near Nova Scotia and at small ports in Canada until last Friday, when she got under way and came through without a stop.

Coming from Port Limon, Costa Rica, the United Fruit Company's steamer Esparta, Captain Mader, reached Long wharf today with 39,000 stems of bananas and two passengers, Norman Henry and Alois Martinez. The steamer came into the bay late Sunday afternoon, but a blow from the northeast caused her to put to sea again.

cisco to Balboa, was in collision off the Golden Gate and has 20 feet of water in her hold. The vessel was built in 1900 for the Boston Towboat Company and later was sold to Pacific coast interests.

T wharf was surrounded by fishing vessels when dealers appeared for business today. Since the market closed Saturday noon, the vessels have been coming slowly into port and during Sunday night a large fleet tied up. It is the largest fleet arriving for one day in many months. Thirty-three vessels had catches to discharge today. Most of the fares were comparatively small, however. Dealers' prices hold firm. Arrivals: Schooners Alice 18,500 pounds, Alice M. Guthrie 43,500, Angie B. Watson 20,000, Commonwealth 36,000, Corair 16,400, Helen B. Thomas 13,200, Elva L. Spurling 7500, Sadie M. Nunan 39,000, Washakie 16,000, Marian Turner 24,500, Margaret Dillon 4700, Louisa R. Sylva 22,300, Jeanette 15,700, Priscilla Smith 7800, Matthew S. Greer 31,000, Frances S. Gruby 27,200, Flavilla 10,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 24,500, Eva E. Mildred 21,500, Mary Edith 10,000, Steamers Heroine 25,600, Robert & Arthur 30,000, Esperanto 30,000, Onato 50,000, Morning Star 46,000, Mildred Robinson 24,000, Ruth 27,200, Fannie E. Prescott 28,400, Fannie Belle Atwood 35,000, Natalie J. Nelson 20,700, Gilda 20,000 and Terranova arriving too late to be reported. Other fish came up as follows: Steamers Crest 5000 soles, 6000 serod; Heroine 2500 soles, 7000 serod, and the following schooners with cusk: Robert & Arthur 15,000, Morning Star 3000, Ruth 3000, Jeanette 4000, Gruby 5000, Elizabeth Nunan 5000, E. Mildred 12,000, S. M. Nunan 5000, A. J. Watson 5000, Alice 3000 and Marian Turner 4000. Dealers' prices per hundredweight: Steak cod \$8.75, market cod \$3.75, haddock \$4.25, pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.75, medium hake \$2 and cusk \$3.25.

## PORT OF BOSTON

### Arrived

Str Esparta (Br), Mader, Port Limon, C. R.  
Str City of Memphis, Garfield, Savannah.  
Str H. M. Whitney, Collier, New York.  
Str Ontario, Bond, Norfolk via Providence.

### Clear

Schr Glyndon (Br), Sabben, Gold River, N. S.

### Sailed

Strs H. F. Dimock, New York; Ontario, for Baltimore via Newport News;

### Transatlantic Sailings

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

\*Wilhelm, for Bremen, Nov. 11

\*Norddeutscher, for Hamburg, Nov. 11

\*La Savole, for Havre, Nov. 12

\*Roma, for Marseilles, Nov. 12

\*Lapland, for London, Nov. 12

\*Laura, for Naples-Trieste, Nov. 12

\*Celtic, for Liverpool, Nov. 12

\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen, Nov. 13

\*Prinz Irene, Gibraltar-Naples, Nov. 13

\*Rochambeau, for Havre, Nov. 13

\*Pretoria, for Hamburg, Nov. 13

\*Ampting, for Southampton, Nov. 13

\*Czard, for Rotterdam-Libau, Nov. 13

\*Czard, for Liverpool, Nov. 13

\*Franconia, for Hamburg-Naples, Nov. 13

\*America, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 13

\*Rydan, for Rotterdam, Nov. 13

\*La Provence, for Havre, Nov. 13

\*Mauretania, for Liverpool, Nov. 13

\*Vaderland, for Dover-Antwerp, Nov. 13

\*Sicilia, for Liverpool, Nov. 13

\*Re d'Italia, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 13

\*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen, Nov. 13

\*Cleveland, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 13

\*St. Louis, for Southampton, Nov. 13

\*Barbours, for Hamburg, Nov. 13

\*California, for Glasgow, Nov. 13

\*Croatia, for Havre, Nov. 13

\*Pannonia, for Gibraltar-Naples, Nov. 13

\*Europa, for Naples-Genoa, Nov. 13

### FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 15

Mails close at Boston P. O.

Letters (Except Steamship—Letters parcel post)

Europe, Africa (except South), West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Europe, Egypt, West Asia, East India, British East Africa, specially addressed for Great Britain, Ireland, Azores and Africa (except Egypt and British East Africa), via Havre, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Azores Islands, via Providence, H. I., and Ponta Delgada, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Costa Rica, via Port Limon, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Germany, letter mail only, paid at two cents per ounce rate, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Gibraltar, specially addressed, via New York and Gibraltar, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

Madagascar, via New York, Funchal and Gibraltar, 10, 9 p.m., 8 p.m.

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Newfoundland, except parcel post, via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays), 6:30 p. m.; also Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 a. m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon via North Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 6:30 p. m. Nov. 10, and 7 a. m. Nov. 11.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. Johns between July 1 and Oct. 1.

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Parcel post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Friday at 5 p. m.; Germany, Monday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Italy, Tuesday and Friday at 5 p. m.; Norway, Monday, Nov. 17, and Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 5 p. m.; Sweden and Denmark, Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 5 p. m.; Newfoundland, Friday at 6 p. m.

Socony, Baton Rouge, with lg 8. O. C. No. 85; Nacoochee, Savannah; Governor Dingley, Portland and St. John, N. B.; schrs Chas. A. Campbell, Philadelphia; Carrie C. Ware, St. John, N. B.; Reporter, spsd Newburyport; Mary Augusta, Boothbay, Friday; Chas. L. Jeffrey, Bangor; steam lighter Eureka, Newburyport.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Prinz Sigismund, Port au Prince, etc.; Currier, Matanzas; Brazos, San Juan; Prinz Willem, Amsterdam via Paramaribo; Obidense, Kingston; Creole, New Orleans; Kamelfeld, Calcutta and Colombo via Boston; El Mundo, Galveston; Sicania, Mediterranean ports; Colon, Colon; Yaguez, San Juan; Bermudian, Bermuda.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9—Arrd strs Wilberforce, Pernambuco; etc; Cretan, Jacksonville and Savannah; Parthian, Providence via Norfolk; and left on return; Everett, Boston; Sld Vanteket, Boston via Norfolk; Signe, Havana; Alcazar, Tampico; Kanawha, Portsmouth; Northtown, Port Arthur; schrs Lorinc C. Ballard, Boston; Eleanor F. Bartram, Key West.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8—Arrd, strs Comanche, Jacksonville and sailed for New York; A. A. Raven, Philadelphia and sailed for New Orleans; Nov. 9, Apache, New York for Jacksonville; Carib, Boston and left for Jacksonville.

Sld, Nov. 8, strs Vancouver, New York; Roseland, Port Tampa; schrs Frank E. Swain, Boston; Frances V. Sawyer, do; Emma S. Lord, New York; Nov. 9, str Ruby, Philadelphia; schrs Charles Noble Simmons, New York; Eva B. Douglas, do.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Nov. 8—Arrd schr Phineas W. Sprague, Guayana.

Sld, schrs Millie R. Bohannon, Philadelphia; Henry Lippitt, do; Jennie E. Righter, New Haven; Henry V. Cramp, Boston; Maria O. Teel, do.

GALVESTON, Nov. 8—Arrd strs Caroliner, Rosario; Oshabaw, New York; J. Harpersley, Montevideo via St. Thomas. Cld, str Philadelphia, Liverpool.

Sld, strs Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, Bremen; El Norte, New York; San Marcos, do; 9, Maria de Larrinaga, Manchester; str: Haakon, Tampico.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8—Arrd, strs Berkshire, Philadelphia; Huron New York; schrs Hugh de Payens, Nassau; Bertha L. Downes, Newport News; Margaret M. Ford, Philadelphia; R. B. White, Savannah.

Sld, strs Somerset, Baltimore; S. Katahdin, Boston; Mohawk, New York; Berkshire, Philadelphia; Ligonier, Port Arthur; schrs Fred W. Ayer, Porto Rico.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 8—Arrd, strs Olivetto, Havana and sld for New York; Nueces, Mobile and Tampa and left for New York. Sld, strs Mascotto, Havana; Julia, Havana.

MOBILE, Nov. 8—Sld, schr Marjorie A. Spencer, Sagua, Cuba.

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RATES: Display—1 to 15 lines, per line, 15c; 16 to 25 lines, per line, 12c; 26 or more lines, per line, 10c; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure, 12 lines to the inch.

## REAL ESTATE

### SUMMER HOME ON LONG ISLAND SOUND

20 rooms, 6 baths. Southern Colonial style of architecture; beautifully shaded plot, 6000 sq. ft., running down to water; excellent bathing; safe yacht anchorage; among refined neighbors; convenient to church; 50 min. to Stamford, Conn. R. R. Station; 10 min. to New York City; wonderful panoramic view of 30 miles over Long Island Sound and surrounding country can be seen from any part of the property. Price, \$45,000. Particulars sent on request.

BADLEY, JONES & GOOD  
505 Fifth Avenue, New York

## CHAPIN'S Illustrated Farm Guide

Postpaid, describing Mt. Pleasant estate for boys' school and 600 others. 224 Washington St., Boston.

## FOR SALE—Modern, 12-room house, 2 baths, hardwood floors, hot water heat, East, stone frontage; tel. 253100. Bargain. Apply owner, 488 Michigan ave.

## INDIAN LANDS—OKLAHOMA

Information regarding Indian lands to be sold in near future by United States Government in Oklahoma may be obtained from the Commercial Club, McAlester, Oklahoma.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsboro St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

94 Milk Street Room 23

## ROOMS

FINE APARTMENTS and new house, 837 Blue Hill ave., 5, 6, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, electric lights, continuous hot water, full janitor service, bath and front piazza, hot water heat, facing Franklin park; Apr. 1 to Oct. 1, 1914. R. THUR T. HILLS, 63 State st., tel. Main 1043.

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Lacania, for Boston, Nov. 11

Corleone, for Montreal, Nov. 12

Adriatic, for New York, Nov. 12

Canada, for Portland, Me., Nov. 12

Carnegie, for New York,







Monitor who either reside in or visit New York







# THE HOME FORUM

## Machine on Nova Scotian Coast Counts Waves

"Undagraph" is the name of a machine recently invented for counting waves, which has not yet found its way into the dictionaries. The machine is set up on the seacoast with part of it extending under water and registers the number of waves in a minute, hour, day and year. One of these undagraphs was installed at Chebucto, near Halifax, N. S., and Otto Klotz of the Dominion astronomical observatory at Ottawa describes it as follows:

"An iron pipe 625 feet long is led from the instrument, the diaphragm part, to and into the ocean to a depth beneath the trough of the assumed highest waves at low tide, say 15 feet. The sea end of the pipe is open. The wave passing over it causes the water to rise in the pipe and compress the air beyond, whereby the leather diaphragm is raised and electric contact is made. By means of the armature of an electro-magnet a toothed wheel is pushed forward, one tooth for every wave, and with one revolution, or 120 waves, the recording pen returns to its zero. The record presents a series of finely serrated oblique lines, each representing 120 waves. Clockwork with a pen traces at the edge of the paper a time scale, making a break every hour, the linear measure of which is six centimeters. A fresh roll of paper is put on once a week. A small leak is provided in the diaphragm chamber to cut out the effect of the slowly rising and ebbing tide." Aside from the general interest of a complete record of sea waves, the undagraph has a special use in taking account of the movements of the earth's surface.

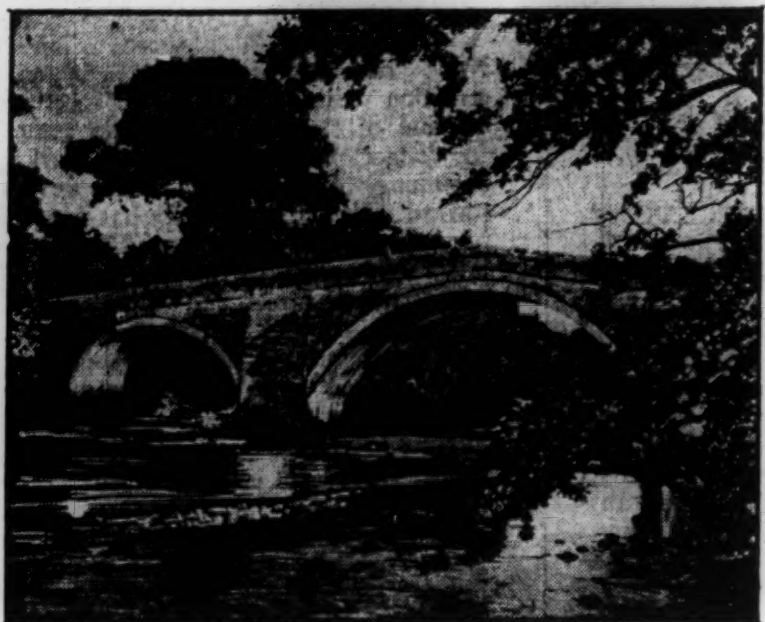
### As a Star

A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature and swings there as easily as a star.—Chapin.

## TURKEY DINNER IN GRANT'S TIME

ON the approach of Thanksgiving one reads with special interest a description of a New England boiled dinner and turkey feast given in Washington during the presidency of General Grant. The story is told in the letters of Mme. de Hegemann-Lindencrone, appearing in Harpers magazine. She and her husband, the Danish minister, were invited by General Burnside, senator from Rhode Island, to this unique dinner party. The

## ENGLISH RIVER WHARFE, LOW WATER



(Reproduced by permission of J. A. K. Smithson, Ilkley, Yorkshire)

THE river Wharfe of England rises under Cam Fell, some 1300 feet above sea-level, and flows in a southeasterly direction for about 70 miles to join the Ouse, which in its turn falls into the Humber. Its upper course is rapid, among rugged hills until it cleaves a way for itself in its own peculiar dale, than which for many miles there is no lovelier scenery in the north of England. Heather and bracken-covered moors raise their heads above thick woods. The river swirls below through rocky gorges, here in white foam, there in brown pools, until it finds its way into the open levels of the valley of the Ouse. Many pretty villages nestle along its banks—Buckden, Kettlewell, Grassington, Ilkley all have histories stretching back even to the Roman occupation of the country. The gray stone farmhouse roofed with solid slabs of the

same material so characteristic of the upper dale, give place lower down to red brick and red tiles; moss-grown and mellow, and each hamlet clusters round its ancient church. Here Bolton abbey nestles in a curve of the river's arm, and in fancy one hears again the bells ringing for evensong.

## Fishing for Limestone in West Indies

Mining in the sea is an unusual form of industry which may be seen at the island of Martinique, French West Indies. What is termed madreporic stone or reef coral is used for the manufacture of practically all the lime used there. The coral reefs which are used for this purpose are a mile out in the bay, and small dugouts go out from which the rock is pulled out of the depths. Poles 12 to 14 feet long are furnished with grapnels and hooks, and this queer kind of fishing is said to be attended sometimes by duckings for the men who may ambitiously attempt to "play" too heavy a rocky prey. The word quarry, by the way, may be used in this unique sport with double meaning. When the dugouts are full of the rock, loaded till they sink almost to the gunwales, they are brought to shore with some minutes of hard labor, and then the lime has to be made with special care to insure a good product.

### Good-By

Day that began with a tear,  
Will you end with a sigh?  
Stay! See the blossoming year!  
Laugh up to the sky.  
Nay, here's a hope for your fear,  
Sweet sorrow, good-by!  
—Helen Hay Whitney.

## DEMONSTRATING SOCIAL PURITY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE importance of pure morals has long been recognized by earnest thinkers and conscientious religious teachers. The remedy for wrong conditions, however, has seemed to a great extent to have eluded their grasp. Christian Science strikes a decisive blow at evil of every kind. It insists upon a high moral standard, and proves the beneficial effect of adherence to this standard. "Chastity is the cement of civilization and progress," Mrs. Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook. "Without it there is no stability in society, and without it one cannot attain the Science of Life" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 57).

The earnest efforts that are being made to establish pure social conditions throughout the world indicate the upward trend of human thought, and give fair promise of a brighter day. In this work, as in every other effort for human betterment, the most effective method deals with cause instead of effect. To seek a remedy for evil effects while leaving erroneous causes untouched cannot yield the most satisfactory results.

Christian Science lays the axe at the very root of the world's evil. Sin has its origin in the belief that there is a power apart from and opposed to God, infinite good; that man is separate from God, and that he is material and mortal instead of spiritual and immortal. The truth which Christian Science declares and proves is that God, infinite good, is All-in-all, and that man is inseparable from God and reflects all that God is. Until this truth is demonstrated in all its fulness men cannot claim to be wholly free from sin. This sin is a question of degree. Since no one is quite sinless the attitude of every one should be stern opposition to sin, whether in one's self or in others, with a strong, charitable desire to free one's self and others from its fetters.

As human wickedness is the result of erroneous beliefs regarding matter and mortality, so salvation therefrom is won by right thinking, based upon the scientific truth regarding God and man. Christian Science does not gloss over sin. It teaches that sin is pardoned when it is forsaken and destroyed, and not until then. Truth is able to save from all sin and from its effects: to establish purity and honor where impurity and dishonor seemed to be; spiritual freedom and joy where there were shame and sorrow. If professing Christians doubt this their efforts for reform are a vain farce. The great Master himself, the

world's example of purity, proved when he forgave the sinful woman the possibility of complete reformation.

The world as a rule holds before even the reformed sinner little consolation. Purity, honor, reputation gone, what remains? As of old Christ Jesus proclaimed and proved the ability of Truth to "save that which was lost," so today Christian Science is announcing that infinite Love is indeed able to rescue and uplift the fallen. Truth emancipates the repentant sinner, and smites hypocrisy and self-righteousness with unsparring hand.

The sin-burdened mortal, weighed down with the belief that he has a diseased soul and with the fear of eternal damnation looming up before him, catches with joy the words of Truth, which proclaim the certainty of salvation. He awakes to learn that man is the perfect image and likeness of God, and that sinning sense never was able to mar this fair image. Then it remains with him to prove this truth and so win his freedom. "In Science," Mrs. Eddy writes, "we learn that it is material sense, not Soul, [God] which sins; and it will be found that it is the sense of sin which is lost, and not a sinful soul" (Science and Health, p. 481).

Christian Science is preventive as well as curative. It is not necessary that any

one should drop into the depths in order to learn the nothingness of material existence. Man as God's idea is eternally upheld by God's loving hand. Thus there need be neither fear of falling nor fear of falling. Man is eternally supplied with wisdom and strength from the infinite storehouse of divine Love. At the present stage of human advancement men and women enjoy this supply as the result of their useful efforts to relieve legitimate human needs. Neither the seeming lack of supply nor any other circumstance has any power to misguide one who is seeking to know God aright and to serve Him.

The Christ idea, dawning upon the repentant human sense, brings healing comfort, courage and reform. Step by step one who gains this true idea of God rises out of sinful concepts and ascends into a purer mental atmosphere. This enables him to see that all God's ideas are now eternally perfect and intact, reflecting the peace and harmony of infinite Love, and enjoying the perfect bliss of pure companionship. This transformation of thought enables him to understand and appreciate in a measure these comforting words: "For I know the thoughts that I think toward you, saith the Lord, thoughts of peace, and not of evil, to give you an expected end."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Lead Pencils

The city of Philadelphia alone puts out 3,000,000 gross of pencils every year, a veritable army of starch little soldiers, marching on their rubber heels. Philadelphia is famous for its manufacturing and in the noise of the Baldwin locomotive works and the Cramp ship-building yards the machinery that makes the pencils is perhaps drowned out of the ear of fame. Lead pencil, by the way, is a misnomer, as pencils are made of graphite mixed with clay, set in grooved juniper or red cedar wood.

### Hurrying Rhubarb

Farmers force rhubarb by planting it in a dark place so that it will have to climb to find the light. This makes long stalks and tender ones, too, when rightly handled.

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE  
Sp-lash-y, a-lie-n, ag-it-ate, r-as-p-ed.

### Picture Puzzle



What girl's name?

## NEW HAMPSHIRE'S STIRRING HISTORY

NEW HAMPSHIRE had curious ups and downs of experience during its formative period. It began as part of the enormous land grant given to John Mason, Governor of Newfound, of all the land between the Kennebec and the Merrimac rivers. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, another English colonist, also received grants in connection with those of Mason, and at different times the land was redistributed in various ways. We know that in due time Massachusetts claimed all the coast of Maine and the separate existence of the little strip of land at Portsmouth, N. H., seacoast was preserved to the future state in an interesting way.

The towns of Portsmouth and Dover, north of the Merrimac river, had been settled in 1622 by followers of Mason and Gorges. Then in the so-called Antinomian contest over the teachings of Anne Hutchinson, the famous forerunner of the women teachers and preachers of New England, some of the followers of Anne, who were exiled with her, went north and settled the towns of Exeter and Hampton (N. H.) in 1623.

The followers of Mason and Gorges were Episcopalians, and these neighboring communities must have influenced each other for good, in the way of liberalizing thought and teaching charity. When in

1641 the four towns were united to Massachusetts, here again a step toward tolerance was marked, for Massachusetts could not now insist upon her policy of requiring church membership as the door to citizenship. New Hampshire from the very first seems then to have been a liberalizing influence in the land.

The claim of the heirs of Mason to these large grants of land in the new world were disputed in London, and it was decided in 1677 that Mason's claim had never been a sound one, since it had been based on a grant in which the old Plymouth Company had exceeded its powers. Massachusetts had no valid claim, moreover, because her charter laid her boundary just north of the Merrimac. The four towns were thus left with no government to intervene between them and the King, and so in 1679 they were made into the royal province of New Hampshire, with a president and council appointed by the crown. The Assembly was chosen by the people, but it had little authority.

Massachusetts had before this held a claim over Maine but was forced to give it up. In 1677 the heir of the Gorges claims ceded his rights in Maine to Massachusetts for about \$6000. When Massachusetts later refused to surrender Maine to the King her charter was

withdrawn (1684). Then King William tried to unite all the northern colonies in one. Plymouth on the south and Maine and even Acadia on the north were joined to Massachusetts, so that her coast extended from Martha's Vineyard to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with the exception of the little royal province of New Hampshire. This helped to individualize the region, and though New Hampshire afterward was united to Massachusetts more than once it was finally set off by itself in 1741. It claimed Vermont till 1764. It was one of the thirteen states and was ninth to ratify the constitution, in 1788.

### American Glass Industry

About \$45,000,000 is paid annually in the United States in salaries and wages to the people engaged in the glass industry. These people may be said in a sense to live in glass houses, or at any rate houses maintained by glass. The total value of the glass products is upwards of \$60,000,000. The products are listed as plate glass, window glass, tumblers and goblets, globes and other electrical goods, blown tumblers, stem ware and bottles and jars.

## LECTURE SEASON FOR THE LONDONER

THE Londoner at this season of the year has a very wide choice of educational lectures which he may attend, many courses of lectures being arranged at such times as are convenient for the general public. As a general rule these lectures, which deal with a very wide variety of subjects, are free. A good deal of attention is paid by lecturers this year to imperial problems, among the courses of lectures being the series of five lectures at University College by J. H. Morgan on "The Legal and Political Unity of the Empire." This series will be followed in the succeeding term by another series on "The Constitution of the English-Speaking World." Mr. Fulton is also conducting at University College a series of lectures on "The Colonial Expansion of English Institutions," and at Kings College Sir John Laughton is delivering a series of 10 lectures on "Sea Power and the Empire."

Next term Sidney Low will deliver at Kings College a course of 10 lectures on "Some Prominent Features in the History of the Colonial Expansion of Great Britain," and at the London School of Economics and Political Science Mr. Low will lecture in the Lent term on the development of the British empire. The general lectures at University College include subjects as remote from each other as "Numbers in History: How the Greeks Defeated the Persians, the Romans Conquered the World, the Teutons Overthrew

the Roman Empire, and William the Norman Took Possession of England," "The Pronunciation of Chinese," "Roman-Dutch Law in British Guiana," "The Uses of Phonetics," "The Reading of a Thermometer," "The Work of English Architects of the Eighteenth Century and of the Neo-Classical School of the Nineteenth Century," and "National Output as Shown by the First Census of Production."

An interesting series of lectures already referred to in The Christian Science Monitor will be that on "The State Regulation of Wages," which will be delivered at the London School of Economics and Political Science by Mr. Tawney. This course of lectures is in connection with the Ratan Tata foundation, established this year to promote the investigation of methods of preventing and relieving destitution and poverty. Archdeacon Cunningham is also delivering a course of lectures at the same institution on "The Influence of Religious Conceptions Upon the Historical Development of Economic Problems," and Professor Mantoux will lecture on "French Trade Unionism in the Nineteenth Century."

### "O Brother Planets"

O brother planets, unto whom I cry,  
Know ye, in all the worlds a gladder thing  
Than this glad life of ours, this wandering  
Among the eternal winds that wander by?  
Ever to fly with white star-faces set  
Quenchless against the darkness and the wet  
On, on, on, alone  
With radiant looks outblown,  
And sun-strong eyes to see  
Into the sunless maze of all futurity!

Not ours the little measure of the years,  
The bitter-sweet of summer that soon wanes,  
The briefer benison of springtime rains;  
Nay, but the thirst of all the living spheres,  
Full-fed with mighty draughts of dark and light.  
The boon  
Of endless summer's noon.  
Look down from star to star,  
And see the centuries, a flock of birds afar.

Afar! but we, each one God's sentinel,  
Lifting on high the torches that are His,  
Look forth to one another o'er the abyss,  
And cry, "Eternity, and all is well!"  
So ever journey we, and only know  
The way is His and unto Him we go.  
Through all the voiceless desert of the air,  
Where all the star dust there,  
Where none has ever gone,  
Still singing, seeking still, we wander on and on.

O brother planets, ye to whom I cry,  
Yet hath a strange dream touched me;  
For a cloud  
Flared like a moth, within mine eyes.  
I bowed  
My head, and looking down through all the sky,  
I saw the little Earth, far down below—  
The Earth that all the wandering winds do know,  
Like some ground-bird, the small, beloved one,  
Fluttered about the sun.  
Ah, were that little star  
Only a signal light of love for us, afar!  
—Josephine Preston Peabody Marks.

### Silent Lake

To him whom the ocean chills and crushes with its sullen indifference and the river disturbs with its never-pausing and never-ending story, the silent lake shall be a refuge and a place of rest. . . . "Leave the ocean which cares nothing for you or any living thing that walks the solid earth; leave the river, too busy with its own errand, too talkative about its own affairs, and find peace with me, whose smile will cheer you, whose whisper will soothe you. Come to me when the morning sun blazes across my bosom like a golden baldric; come to me in the still midnight, when I hold the inverted firmament like a cup brimming with jewels, nor spill one star of all the constellations that float in my ebony goblet."—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Fish Seen by Searchlights

A charming way to go fishing is said to have been invented at Avalon on Catalina island off the coast of California. A large electric searchlight is mounted on a motor boat. As the boat goes through the night thousands of flying fish are attracted by the light and may be seen leaping and skimming about the water by the interested tourist. They have a striking beauty in the strange light, which turns them to silver and jeweled brightness. It is said to be a favorite sport, almost rivaling the daytime expeditions in the glass-bottomed boats.

### Confidence

There is no law so high, no truth so pure, no idea so transcendental that may not be put in practise the very moment it is believed in, but then it must be vitally believed in. — O. B. Frothingham.

## Hawthorne's Appraisal of Fellow Authors

Advance sheets of a book called "Hawthorne and His Publishers" are cited in the Bookman for the sake of a characteristic letter wherein Hawthorne confesses his predilections with regard to his American fellow writers. Richard Monckton Milnes had asked Hawthorne to find for him half a dozen books which he (Milnes) had never read or even heard of. So Hawthorne wrote to Mr. Ticknor, his publisher:

"For the honour of my country, I should like to do it, but can think of only three which would be likely to come under his description—viz., 'Wallen,' 'Passion Flowers,' and 'Up-Country Letters.' Possibly Mrs. Mowatt's 'Autobiography' might make a fourth; and Thoreau's former volume a fifth. You understand that these books must not be merely good, but must be original, with American characteristics, and not generally known in England. If you, or Fields, or anybody else, can produce any such, pray send them along. At any rate, send those I have mentioned; for my credit is pledged to supply the number Mr. Milnes asked for. Whittier's book is poor stuff, I like his poetry or prose. Send Lowell's 'Biglow Papers.' He is very little known in England, and I take that to be the best thing he has written."

### To Celebrate Reformation

The Lutheran General Council that lately held a convention in Toledo, O., resolved on certain interesting projects which include a building to be erected in Philadelphia where all the publications of the society will be printed. As a memorial of the four hundredth anniversary of the reformation which is to be celebrated in 1917, a 10 volume edition of selections from the writings of Martin Luther will be printed.

### Cheerfulness Helps

You find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people; why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained, if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.—L. M. Child.

### Expectancy

Christ-devoted men will expect great things from God; they will attempt great things for God; they will arrive.—Nehemiah Boynton.

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Falmouth and  
St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN,  
Editor-in-Chief

ALEXANDER DODDS,  
Managing Editor

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Telephone 4330 Back Bay  
(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU  
Amberley House, Norfolk St.,  
Strand, London.

### TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID  
United States, Canada and Mexico.  
Daily, one year, \$5.00.  
Daily, six months, \$3.00.  
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising furnished upon application to the advertising department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 750, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

United Kingdom Advertising Office, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London. Telephone 9723 Central.

### Botticini's Story of Tobias

Three small paintings thought to be the work of the Italian Botticini have been added to the collection at the Metropolitan Museum, New York. The best of the three tells the story of Tobias and the angel, and Tobias's little dog sitting near while Tobias holds the fish in his hands is one of the homely and touching notes in the canvas. There is the usual wide background of mountains and sea, with the queerly conventionalized trees near. Tobias is found in the apocryphal book of Tobit.

### San Francisco Energy

The fifty thousandth building permit was lately issued in San Francisco, which is an index of how far the upbuilding of the city has progressed. This series began with number one in 1906. The new buildings erected have reached a total value of \$40,000,000, the estimate of the original loss. The Springfield Republican speaks of this as the greatest example in this country of "the recuperative power of American citizenship."



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, November 10, 1913

### The Beam and the Mote Among Nations

FROM the early days of the republic to the present time it has been the fashion of American idealists to express, formally or informally, their sympathy with European revolutions and their detestation of tyrants and arbitrary rulers. To America have come propagandists of liberty of all races, creeds and climes to find abundant sympathy and financial aid. Hence a tradition has been created, and a habit as well, which often takes a turn that cannot be defended, as when either the United States Congress or the department of state goes on record with words or acts that reflect upon the domestic and internal affairs of lands on continents where, by no stretch of imagination or the Monroe doctrine, can the United States have aught to say without being considered exceedingly officious and impertinent.

Were such official action by the United States always the outcome of spontaneous expression of popular indignation and championship of idealism, it would be easier to defend. Not infrequently it represents the feelings of only a fraction of the population, and is only agreed to by lawmaking and executive officials because of fear of the political consequences that would follow refusal. Realizing this to be true, European statesmen have discounted the representations made to them and have forgiven the officials who were the intermediary agents.

Were conditions occasionally reversed—should the American public occasionally have brought to it the fact that Britons, Frenchmen, Germans or Russians were holding mass meetings, passing resolutions, signing petitions and bringing pressure to bear upon parliaments to the end that judicial procedure in the United States might be bettered, graft stopped in the cities, and fewer lives summarily closed by acts of violence—then might come a sounder American view of American duty.

With all the facts before it, the American public cannot be rightfully estopped from forming an opinion about conduct of men of whatever name or clime. It can voice that opinion through channels that are legitimate and that usually will touch the common thought of the nation subjected to such moral judgment. But there are limits to the censorship of other people's affairs, especially in the form of legislative dicta and diplomatic action.

### Becoming Garb for Young Girls

IT IS PLEASANT to read in our fashion notes for girls that "gowns for the younger set are distinguished by their evident simplicity, while following many of the style lines of those worn by elder sisters and mothers." There would be no very pronounced protest if the facts did not justify the latter clause of this sentence, but since it appears that the girls must also conform to the prevailing styles, there is consolation in the knowledge

that for them the prevailing styles may be modified. In recent years so much has been accomplished by, or in the name of, fashion in the direction of depriving maidenhood of youth that an appeal to the originators of styles to give us back our girls would not have been wholly without warrant.

Thoughtful people who have long been deploring the fashionableness of girl children are not likely to concern themselves with details of the plan to restore the girl children once more to girlhood. They are glad that society has awakened to consciousness of the fact that it has been depriving "the younger set" of one of the most priceless and sacred of its inheritances, simplicity, and that it is about to abandon the forcing process and permit girls to mature naturally.

There should be widespread satisfaction over the news that girls are to be gowned more simply, even though it be the case that they are not likely to be, for the present at least, gowned simply enough. All that is really necessary to restore girlhood to the girl children is moral courage on the part of their parents—enough moral courage to enable them to set at defiance edicts of fashion that would deprive youth of the inestimable charm of simplicity.

### Woman and the Liquor Question

WE SUPPOSE the liquor interests of the United States have made no mistake in their estimate of the probable effect upon their business of the granting of votes to women. From recent returns, indeed, it would seem as if their estimate in this particular, thought by many to be extravagant, has been rather under than over the mark. In an off year, in an inconsequential campaign, in practically their first brush with the saloon, the women of Illinois on Tuesday of last week changed between eighteen and twenty towns from "wet" to "dry." Three hundred cities and villages in Illinois will hold local option elections next spring, and judging from the experience of last Tuesday, the great majority of these will be put or kept in the "dry" column by women's votes. The superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League in that state asserts that in normal conditions "the vote of Tuesday shows that women will be three to one on the side of the 'drys.' Organized properly, the proportion should be four to one."

There is some sentiment in favor of forcing the issue in Chicago at the spring election. Many anti-saloonists, however, are disposed to regard such a move with disfavor. They think that it would be unwise to enter upon such a contest so soon. If the battle in Chicago were lost it would give a general setback to the cause. On the other hand, if at the spring elections the greater part of the 300 communities voting can be swung for prohibition, the prestige of this victory will later be a telling factor in the Chicago battle.

One thing seems reasonably certain. The women voters of Illinois, inspired as they are by the memory of Frances Willard, are not likely to relax their energies until the last vestige of the liquor traffic shall have disappeared within the borders of their state. What this will mean for the morals and the comforts of the people cannot be conceived, of course, by those who persist in believing that the antipathy to the saloon is ephemeral. The liquor interests can not think this antipathy is ephemeral. They know better.

FORMER Ambassador Bryce and President Faunce of Brown University, the one speaking in London and the other in Boston, recently happened on the same day to touch upon the same theme. The retired diplomat warned his British and American hearers, but especially the former, that they could hardly gauge with safety the real attitude of the United States toward Great Britain by the reports cabled to the British press. Correspondents, he said, "inevitably heighten color." The American educator, just home from a tour of Asia, lamented the fact that oriental readers of daily newspapers, printed in English or in the vernacular, were told by the news distributing agencies of only the crimes, scandals and deeds of misgovernment of citizens of the republic. The higher, nobler, constructive side of American life they had no opportunity of knowing through ordinary journalistic channels.

These two witnesses to a condition of affairs which has only to be stated to be deplored are but voicing the thoughts of an ever-increasing number of persons who have traveled, who have something more than a local horizon, and who realize the baneful effect upon international relations of the distorted perspective of many journalists and venders of news, whose output passes beyond national and continental boundaries. Nor is this solicitude confined to the laity. Responsible statesmen are aware of the difficulties created by incessant distortion of actual conditions in lands beyond seas or lands nearby, as the case may be. Often the wisest and most disinterested policies of state may be thwarted by popular resistance, which in turn is based on wrong inferences due to misinformation concerning the country with which alliance or common action is desired.

Happily there are signs of appreciation by an educated, traveled and cosmopolitan public whenever a journal, whether occidental or oriental, endeavors on its own account to provide an international news service that has some sense of proportion and that registers words and deeds which make for constructive civilization.

### Useful Hint From Minnesota

SUPPOSING that any one of the eastern states of the United States wherein farm-land is invitingly cheap at present should, through the medium of maps and pamphlets and information bureaus, explain to those people thinking of getting back to the soil just what they could raise on these lands, and just how they could raise it, is it not within reason that the demand for the abandoned or uncultivated farms would greatly increase? It would be necessary to have the word and the official honor of the state behind all representations of this character. The assertion of private persons or firms or corporations would not be sufficient to create the demand necessary to the re-peopling of the rural districts. Every word should be authoritative. If there were a fair living for an industrious family on fifteen acres anywhere, and the state should not hesitate to guarantee this to be the case, the fifteen acres would not long await a customer. At present the thing that deters the would-be small farmer of the town and city from investing in rural property is the practical absence of anything like an assurance that the property offered him is what it is represented to be, and the lack of dependable information with regard to the fitness or unfitness of the soil, even when it is fertile, for certain crops.

There is an organized movement in Minnesota operating under the name of the Northern Minnesota Development Association, the purpose of which seems to be the thorough enlightenment of those seeking homesteads in that quarter. This association has succeeded in calling attention to a territory that offers inducements comparable with any to the American homeseeker. Its accomplishments thus far have been set forth in the news columns of the Monitor. But now it proposes to take a new and forward step. It is asking the state for a soil survey. Land is not all alike in northern Minnesota any more than it is in Maine or New York or Florida or California. It is of vast importance, firstly, that the settler shall know whether he is buying good land, and secondly, how he can best use the soil of fertile land.

From time to time, and here and there, steps have been taken to make the course clear for those who would go back to the soil if only they knew the way. It is of the greatest importance to some of the states, and to all the nation, that the way shall be shown these people. The state guarantee behind land, skillfully surveyed under state auspices, would give it the value and security that goes with city property guaranteed by a trust company.

A MISSOURI educator holds that the trend of education is toward the professions, and that this tends to inculcate the idea that manual labor is degrading. He is mistaken; the trend of education is to make manual labor, as it has been known for centuries, unnecessary. The mission of education is to lift humanity out of drudgery.

ONE other excursion the tourist of the future will have in sight is a trip over the Chilean longitudinal railway from Iquique to Puerto Montt. The line just constructed is 1850 miles in length and extends from Peru to the strait of Magellan. Moreover, it is another link in the pole-to-pole route.

HISTORICALLY and geographically considered New England is a relatively compact and unified section of the country. How much more so it might have been had its chief city been inland and at the geographical heart of the region, who can say? Certain it is that much of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut now turns more instinctively to New York city than to Boston for leadership; and it is with this fact, whether viewed from the intellectual, sentimental or commercial standpoint, that all persons or organizations interested in promoting unification of New England must make reckoning.

Consequently it was a shrewd move by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to send into the southern and southwestern sections of New England its latest body of pilgrims, representative of manufacturing and trading interests that center in and near the Hub. It was a display of the aroused commercial ambition of Boston as a port, and a move that had something other than immediate ends in view.

### How a False News Perspective Hinders

NEW YORK CITY has at length begun construction with the view of meeting the demand of the ocean steamship companies for longer piers. This really marks the beginning of waterfront improvements toward which the great city has been working for the last five years. The piers now under way are on the North river, at the foot of Forty-sixth street, and are to be 1200 feet in length. It will require several years to carry to completion the comprehensive plan of harbor improvement finally agreed upon. Aside from pier construction, much dredging must be done, and this is of a character to invite the attention and interest of engineers everywhere.

It should not be lost sight of in this connection that the inauguration of these improvements means, for the present at least, suspension of all movements toward creation of a new harbor for New York city at Montauk point or elsewhere. Shipping is to be provided for in the present harbor, even though this may involve some crowding and enormous expense. Vessels of present greatest capacity and draft can be provided for. So far as it is possible to see, even if the present ratio of increase in size be maintained, provision can be made along the present waterfront for twenty-five years to come. New York, therefore, is safe in expending large sums upon the present harbor. Indeed, it would seem as if to postpone doing this would be most unwise. Already there are unmistakable tendencies on the part of steamship lines to seek terminals elsewhere. The prosperity of other ports will not be affected by New York's final determination to improve its dock facilities, but the improvement will undoubtedly prevent anything like a serious deflection of commerce from that port.

Growth elsewhere, especially in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and Portland, Me., is perfectly natural and should continue. The ocean commerce of the country, increasing rapidly in recent years, is likely to be greatly strengthened by the opening of the Panama canal. New York may obtain on the Atlantic coast the largest share of this trade, but the other cities named should be severely taxed in the near future to supply the accommodations to the merchant marine service of all the world that seem certain to be called for by the inevitable expansion of commerce.

### New York Begins on Its Piers

A CONSERVATIVE influence, alert and vigorous, is essential to public welfare, for there is ever the tendency in human affairs to go to extremes. Those who were on the scene when governments were first established, and when laws for the preservation of governments were first instituted, were fully cognizant of this fact, and because they were fully cognizant of it they placed every obstacle possible in the way of emotional innovation. Society is very much like a clock, in that it must be carefully regulated if it would keep good time, and it is not the history of any people or of any nation in particular, but rather of peoples and nations in general, that their greatest mistakes have been made in permitting their pendulums to swing wildly. A clock is not any the better for running twenty-five hours a day; a nation that grasps at every new thing, simply because it is new, is making no real headway. It is not progressive in the true sense. It is simply inviting reaction.

The proposal that the power of the courts be curtailed to the extent of making their decisions subject to review and approval by commissions, is a case in point. If there is one fault in the present judicial system that stands out more glaringly than many others it is the fault of indefiniteness of decision. By reason of appeals and reviews at present available to litigants, lawsuits may be continued almost interminably. Cases are not decided, that is, when they seem to be decided. They can be made to drag along in the face of decisions. What the public has been clamoring for in these recent years is a reform in court procedure that would make for reasonable promptness and finality. The introduction of commissions into the situation will not work to this end. If commissions are to pass upon decisions, civil or criminal, it would be better to abolish the courts and allow the commissions to hear the cases. Very likely, after a commission had passed upon a case, occasion would arise for a review of the commission's decision by an appellate commission, a supreme commission or an executive commission.

Our understanding is that what is needed in the judicial system is greater simplicity united with greater dignity in the courts. Complication of their procedure will serve no worthy end; neither will respect for the law be enhanced by demeaning those who administer it.

THE special committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce, having toured the country prior to making a report, announces the principles which it believes might well govern New York city hereafter in controlling the heights of buildings. As the problem is one facing all growing urban communities, especially those with a physical conformation forcing use of a relatively small ground area and inciting to construction of sky-scrapers, the principles are worth notice all over the United States. The report says there "should be a general rule or law applicable to the whole city embodying the principle of reduction of area of upper stories proportionate to the increase of height." This, it is pointed out, while not directly limiting height, will nevertheless conserve to owners and tenants of lower buildings the enjoyment of light and air that is shut off wherever structures rise from street to capstone as broad as roof as at base.

Secondly, the committee recommends that the city be divided into zones, the demarcation of which shall be adjustable from time to time as the character of occupancy changes. But given certain dominant conditions at any particular stage of zone evolution, each one is to have its own restrictions.

With the Chamber of Commerce indorsing these broad principles, the committee will then proceed with further study of the subject and application of the principles to actual conditions. Praise of the method employed by the committee can be proffered now, while awaiting further developments.

### Curtailing Power of the Courts

### Working Out a Rule for High Buildings

### Travel Trips Unifying New England